Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XIII. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 2, 1834. Whole No. 697.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,
Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

, Small notes of Solvent Banks, excepting Banks of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, received at par value for subscriptions, &c. by mail.

☞ Unpaid Letters not taken from the Post-Office.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

JULIA GRAY,

Or the Orphan.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in nature that is ours!
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Never were two men much less like each other, than were two very friendly neighbours, Solomon Rayfield, and Patrick O'Doyle. In temper and in creed, these two were opposites; Solomon a Calvanist, and Patrick a Catholic, and both deemed their respective churches the very standard of truth. Solomon most prolific of tongue, and abundant in quotation from his name-sake. Patrick, who is to figure in our veracious history, moulded to unbending stiffness of language and belief, came young, from "*The sweetest Isle of the Ocean;*" and if the assertion could not be proven, I would never dare state a fact so incredible, Patrick O'Doyle was a man sententious of speech.

With adjoining fences, extended the two very neat and well cultivated farms of Rayfield and O'Doyle, both rising by rather a bold sweep from the banks of Chartier creek, a fine, clear, but noisy stream. Rayfield, with his notable wife Ruth, or Ruthy, as he called her, and their little son and daughter, were the contented inmates of one cottage, whilst Patrick O'Doyle, who gruffly muttered often between his teeth, "Never be denied again," inhabited alone, as to wife and children, a very comfortable cabin.

Facing the Rayfield and O'Doyle farms, rose another far more extensive than both put together. Rising also, by a fine acclivity from the Chartier, and spread like a painting, intentionally so disposed, swept the farm of James Gray, in full view from the front doors and windows of Rayfield cottage. James Gray, and Jane, his wife, had brought with them to Chartier, one most engaging child, a girl, Julia by name, the daughter of her father's first wife; and they brought also, a much larger amount of money, than generally enters into the baggage of emigrants, and a prodigiously swelled sum of aristocratic consequence. The money procured the farm, and its fine set of merchant mills, from a man, who, to use a common proverb, "*Peeled an egg for another to eat;*" and the patrician manners ensured respect and hatred from their less wealthy neighbours.

For good, sound, plain, and discerning common sense, and for sterling integrity, few stood equal, and none higher, in his country, than did Solomon Rayfield; who to the duties of a Justice which were forced upon him, had to share pretty nearly every vexatious arbitration over the whole vicinity. Being of the same church and congregation, Solomon Rayfield and James Gray were brought into the same temple weekly, and their public duties as magistrates, and other *et ceteras*, brought them very frequently into contact, in other days of the week; yet between these men, friendship did not, nor could not exist. James Gray and his wife, decidedly the most wealthy couple in the two counties, were probably the most miserable pair in either, and why? Because, gentle reader, they were exactly alike in temper; and had long ago ceased to agree in any but two things, and these were to *hate* each other, and *love money*.

Divines of all creeds, and philosophers of all schools, have, on one subject, formed a common conclusion; and that conclusion is, that riches and happiness, do not always dwell together. Now, though I am neither a divine nor a philosopher, but simply a sojourner on earth, walking over it to see what I can see, I have ventured another conclusion; that is, that wealth is not happiness, but one of the elements of happiness. While passing along the vale of life, over which sunshine and storm alternately prevail, I have found kindness of heart the only element inseparable from happiness, and have found that same element, as independent of condition, as gold is of the rubbish in which that precious metal is found.

Of the gold in the human bosom, Solomon Rayfield had his full share, and his neighbour James Gray, and Mrs. Gray his wife, not enough to reward its extraction. Though members of the same church, between two such men friendship could not exist, and even good neighbourship was performed on one side, from a sense of duty, and on the other, by a sense of interest.

The Rev. John Dancey, the spiritual guide of the Rayfield and Gray families, was the pastor of a congregation, much more remarkable for the honesty of their hearts, and the sincerity of their devotion, than for the polish of their manners. Many long years did the minister and his flock meet in harmony weekly. The only complaint against their pastor, made by any one of these pioneers of the wilds of Chartier, was, that he was rather lavish of "*Glad Tidings,*" and trusted too little to their memories. This was, however, a mere speck on the sum of love and respect, and glad were the good people to meet each other and the minister, once every week. Into this temple, not seldom, sat down also, Patrick O'Doyle, though sometimes saying playfully to his friend Rayfield, "A bee can find honey from the thorn flower."

Of all the sweet flowers ever blooming on Chartier, none other ever bloomed more lovely than Julia Gray. Lovely in childhood, she was—not in any respect "*A beauty in promise,*" but every one who saw the little budding sprightly brunette, except her parents, felt, and many rapturously exclaimed, "*How Lovely!*"

Mary Layton, afterwards Mary Gray, the first wife of James Gray, and the mother of Julia, deserved a better fate than to be united to such a man, even in his best days, and survived by only a few weeks the birth of her child; falling a victim to that worst of cruelty to a fond wife—neglect. Jane Gray, once the spoiled dependent of his first, became his second wife, and effectually revenged the murdered Mary. If James Gray neglected his first wife, his second, did not neglect James Gray; and succeeded by the real terror she excited, combined with imaginary evils to unsettle a brain, harrassed thus by actual, and in his apprehension, impending misery.

James and Mary Gray, were only two of the many Rose-destroyers, and Thorn-searchers, which it has been my fortune to meet with, between the mouths of the Sabine and Passamaquoddy, and only two of the many who took ten times more pains to embitter their lives, than would have been necessary to have made them the delight of each other and of their neighbours. No man or woman was ever yet disappointed in the aim of making themselves hated, and this couple succeeded just in proportion to their respective talents: James, to be passably, and Jane, to be supremely hated. Solomon Rayfield, who never dealt in epithets of censure, only sighed when his nearest neighbours were named; but Patrick O'Doyle, though so sparing of words, and warm of heart, seldom named either husband or wife, without finishing by a "*Bad luck to them.*"

It will be only strange to those who have not reflected on the features of human society, what I am now ready to assert. All those feelings of disgust against the wealthy Grays, very seldom appeared on the surface. In the ordinary and extraordinary walks of life, all outward things were on the Gray farm clothed just as on other farms; and even the sarcastic O'Doyle, who was like many other pioneers, a little of every trade, was very often called to do jobs at Gray's; went there, did the job, got his wages, and returned to his cabin, just as he did for Solomon Rayfield, and fifty others. Stop! my young readers, and before you call this hypocrisy, wait until forty years more have passed over your head, and ten to one, but you will then call it prudence. I can tell you, between friends, that were not the affairs of the world thus conducted, the earth would be, as far as man is concerned, one great scene of discord.

To a close observer there appeared nothing of hard hearted atrocity in the character of James Gray, but he loved money, and pursued money for itself, and neglected every thing else; and amongst the rest, his own child. With a view to great profit, which was indeed in the end realised, this man was induced, much to the astonishment of even the man who led him into the engagement, to become security to a considerable amount. His intellects never of high order where his property was concerned, James Gray, the moment his name was on paper became alarmed; the sweets of sound and refreshing sleep fled his pillow, and each day and night fear increased its phantoms, until James Gray added one more name to the list of men whose minds sink to actual insanity, from the apprehension of what, in a majority of cases, never happens. At the age of forty, in ruins, was seen sitting in utter fatuity, bewailing his loss, a man who had at that time, perhaps no compeer in wealth in all western Pennsylvania. His family, and the world generally with its concerns, faded from his view, one desolating fancy remaining to render his life a terrific dream. The step-mother and protector of little Julia, we have already sketched and need not add, that tearful indeed was the path of the orphan. Muttering his fancies, and writhing under supposed wrong, the mind of James Gray took a turn in its wanderings. From childish apathy or listless indolence, frenzy succeeded. His range was now the tangled woods, where, with curses loud and fearful, and screams too dreadful for human ear, the very wild animals of the forest, and the casual being of his own species who met him in his walks, alike fled his presence.

Nature could not long support such a condition of existence, and the unearthly maledictions of James Gray, became silent. "Where is he?" demanded one neighbour of another;—none could answer. To do justice to his unworthy wife, in the case of her husband, she added not hypocrisy to want of feeling, and was amongst the last to ask, and the most indifferent to answer, "Where is he."

That question must be a very stirring one, which continues to interest any portion of the great world through one whole week, and taking their way towards oblivion, the name and fate of James Gray, had pretty nearly floated out of the little fraction of the world watered by Chartier, by the next Sunday morning after he had been seen by several persons. Sunday morning, particularly in summer, is in a country place, where friends have but one place of general meeting, a most important little era. To those not fashioned to city manners, let their individual belief be what it may, the sight must be deeply interesting, to see old and young, in decent dress, coming together in peace and harmony, free from toil, and with one voice chaunting a hymn to the AUTHOR OF ALL BEING. That hymn had rose and ceased in the Meeting House of John Dancey, and the Pastor himself, had read:

"And I find more bitter than Death, the woman whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands: whoso pleaseth God, shall escape from her; but the sinner shall be taken by her." *Ecclsts. vii. 26.*

In true singleness of heart the preacher took his text, in a mystical sense, intending by "*The Woman,*" the evil propensities of the human heart, but there was one hearer who received the words literally. This was Mrs. Gray, and the words, "The woman whose heart is snares," was no sooner pronounced, than she had to encounter every eye in the Meeting House, who could get a sight of her, and had her ears greeted by many a heartfelt groan. How she felt, was never known by man, for the reverend gentleman had just commenced the division of his subject into five heads, with a conclusion, and the members of his congregation were adjusting their seats and their patience for a long sitting, when priest and laity were electrified, as in rushed Patrick O'Doyle, his naturally expressive features strongly agitated, and without apology or interlude, observed very deliberately, "I have found him."

Who he had found was surmised at once by all present, and as they rose from their seats, the minister merely demanded, "Where?" and O'Doyle as sententiously replied, "In the Mill Dam." The service was at an end for that day, as all the congregation hurried after Patrick O'Doyle. The body was removed to shore, and as the Coroner of the county was accidentally present, an immediate inquest was held, one member of which was the Rev. John Dancey, and another Solomon Rayfield.

It was one instance of such an inquest, on which the members were not compelled to violate their real convictions from any mistaken delicacy. The insanity of James Gray had been too apparent for doubt, and when the humane heart of Mr. Dancey, was powerfully affected, his language was only short of inspiration. His common prolixity disappeared, and in the case before us, a short address wrung the heart of every hearer. The utter worthlessness of wealth, as an END, and not as a MEANS, seemed to come to their souls as from the lips of Inspiration. And were not indeed the words the expression of Inspiration?

Not all the influence, however, of Mr. Dancey, Solomon Rayfield and one or two more, could procure for the remains of Gray a resting place, in what in common custom had been called his burying ground. Here a cord was touched which sounded harshly in its vibrations. "His soul is in the hands of his GOD, with that we dare not, we wish not to meddle," said the elders and the far greater part of the congregation ratified the decision, "But let him rest in what he called his own land."

In land once his own, and in a deep and wooded vale, not far distant from, but out of sight of all human habitation, was placed with sad, not sorrowful solemnity, the corpse of James Gray. Much of superstition then lurked, and some yet lurks along Chartier, and soon from "*Gray's Grave,*" according to report, issued sounds at eve, which drove more than the strolling boy far away from where the chilled imagination could give terrible meaning to the echoing winds; and where a sight might appear, too horrible for human courage to behold. The spot, dark, tangled and lonely from nature, became deserted and desolate. Long and mournfully was pronounced "Gray's Grave."

"Man ought not to war with the dead," is one of those humane injunctions not in every case easy to obey. The harsh feelings of man against James Gray, would have yielded, however, to the common law of forgetfulness, had not his child remained to revive every bitter reflection on his memory. Whatever, not of kindness, for that she never enjoyed, but mitigation of hatred, Julia had experienced on the part of her step-mother during the life of her father, now vanished; and this fine child, who inherited the angelic disposition, and was a living miniature of her departed mother, had for three years to endure unremitting torture. Thus, unclothed, except in rags, unfed, except on the refuse of a kitchen, and compelled to sleep, if sleep she could, amid straw and filth, passed the years of a child entitled to a rich inheritance, the property of her mother.

On the very day of his burial, the man for whom Gray had been security, came forward and fully satisfied all present, that his engagements were fully provided for. And as soon as legal means were also provided, to give him a discharge, this man, made complete settlement with, and considerably enlarged the estate.

"*What is every body's business is no one's business,*" is another saying, of much more general application, than that death operates as a treaty of peace between the dead and living. It was every-day rendered more and more obvious, that Julia ought to be taken out of the hands of her persecutor. Pity is a natural feeling, and when it leads to relief, an almost divine feeling; but pity is too often a barren waste of sympathy. Julia Gray, appeared, in despite of any commiseration felt in her favor, to be destined to rise to maturity destitute of education, and moral culture, but from this state of thraldom she seemed at once snatched by a still more dreadful fate. One evening late in autumn, she had been more than usually beaten, and driven, bruised and bitterly weeping, to her pallet of straw.

The next morning the shrill voice of Jane Gray, for the first time, failed to rouse the trembling Julia. Call after call obtained no response, and the irritated step-mother rushed into the kitchen venting threats,—but no Julia was there. Every one about the farm was roused, and the alarm that Julia Gray was missing, soon spread over the neighbourhood, but all search was in vain—not a trace of the lost girl was to be found.

The not idly terrified Jane Gray, made, for once in her life, every effort in favor of humanity, whilst her own danger became every moment more eminent. "*Murder,*" first whispered, was soon audibly, and long before night, loudly sounded in her ear, and the enraged inhabitants were only calmed by her arrest.

In this moment of excessive agitation, and violently aroused passions, when this woman changing a comfortable home for a prison, and crushed by the wrath of her fellow creatures, the conduct of the Rayfield family and their next neighbour, Patrick O'Doyle, excited no small astonishment. In her extremity, Jane Gray found no friends, but she found, where and like all avaricious men, timid to extreme, she least expected, two men, and one of these a very influential man, who persisted in the opinion that she was innocent of the alleged murder.

Only those who have observed society with a scrutinizing eye, can ever perceive the singular and often very deep moral influences, operating on trials of life and death. Her true position Jane Gray could not understand, but she felt, and deeply felt her danger. In herself or in retrospect of her life no consolation offered, and in society, except those purchased by her money, one man only, Solomon Rayfield, entered her prison and spoke of hope and safety. Every legal delay under pretext of still finding alive the lost Julia, having been exhausted, the day of trial came, and with it an almost universal opinion of certain conviction.

The charge was supported by evidence entirely circumstantial, but as the trial advanced, circumstances of crimination seemed to combine with irresistible force. The defence rested on the body not being found, and on the evidence of Patrick O'Doyle. This testimony stated, that the deponent with several others had been the day before the evasion of Julia, employed in repairing some part of the mills belonging to Mrs. Gray; that a very heavy rain had so swelled the creek, that he was compelled to remain all night in Mrs. Gray's house; and that with an intention of returning home, he rose very early in the morning; and saw and spoke to Julia outside of the house. Finally O'Doyle closed by observing, that he "Wondered not at seeing the *chile* out of *dures* before day, knowing the ways of the family."

Notwithstanding the closing remark, O'Doyle's testimony was very decisive in favour of the prisoner at the bar;—but still, that a female child of eight years of age, could, in the cold and wet of November, with creeks flowing full, leave the neighbourhood, seemed next to impossible. That by some means the lost child had been drowned, became at length the settled opinion of court and audience, and also of the Jury: but with them was left the awful *yes* or *no*, did she fall by accident, or by the hand of her unnatural step-mother. Two days the trial lasted before the Jury was sent to their room, having received a brief and rather vague charge from the bench; but a charge inclining to acquittal. Two nights and one day more, did the Jury remain engaged in earnest recapitulation and comparing the testimony, and on the morning of the second day returned into court. The room and yard was crowded, yet a pin dropping would have been heard. The convulsive sobs of the woman whose life depended on two words, were the only sounds which broke the dread silence. At length the decisive "NOT GUILTY," was read.

If the character of man is mysterious in any one thing more than another, it is in their general conduct, in cases of acquittals on charges involving life and death. Jane Gray, pale as a statue, sat a few moments after hearing of her escape; then clasped her hands to her temples, uttered a piercing scream, and fell senseless; and in a state of infantile weakness was conveyed to her home under the care of Solomon Rayfield, who alone stood by her through the storm.

The acquittal of a Jury often prolongs life, but where a strong suspicion of blood-guiltiness fastens on the public mind, it is difficult to conceive life to be held under any other more dreadful tenure. Existence is in such cases a lingering death, and such was the case of Mrs. Jane Gray. It is true, the dews and rains of Heaven fell upon her fields, as upon the fields of others; the sun shone and the winds blew as genial upon her fields, as upon the fields of others, —her harvests, her orchards, and her stock, were no more liable to blight, mildew, or disease, than were those of her neighbours. To her well constructed and well managed mills, the adjacent inhabitants brought their grain.

In brief, if any difference in prosperity, as far as wealth was concerned, it was perceptible a more than common share fell on the Gray farm. But, still that prosperity was without soil,—a black and scowling gloom hung over the whole scene. For want of direct proof, she had not been punished as a murderess, but yet, as such was she regarded by the public, and the tone of human feeling must greatly change, before public indignation is easily or quickly appeased in any similar case. That impression which grows deeper by time, and which death alone can obliterate, was made on every heart, and "The murdered Julia," came to rememberance whenever Jane Gray, or her history came to rememberance.

So passed ten more tedious years.

* * * * * *

During the most part of the intervening period of ten years, I had been absent, and only occasionally received and exchanged a letter with my old friend Rayfield, to whose house I hastened on my return. Sprigs of the almond tree had crowned the old farmer and his wife, and their daughter had become a fine young woman. My reception was cordial, the evening very fine, and the downward sun glanced his yellow beams over the hills and vallies, and over the Gray farm, which spread from us eastward a rich landscape.

"Jane Gray, is she yet living?" I demanded.

"A living death," replied Mr. Rayfield, "but friend Mark, if you have been surprised at the first part of her history, you will be more astonished at the latter. Jane Gray, is now living in the house she once called her own, under the protection of Warden Rayfield, my son, and his wife Julia, once Julia Gray."

I actually started to my feet, repeating, "Julia Gray!" and sunk back on my chair, still repeating, "Julia Gray!"

"Yes! Julia!" replied father, mother, and daughter together; "The supposed murdered Julia, is now the matron of yonder mansion, and our beloved, daughter and sister."

"Can such glad tidings be true?" I responded, as soon as I recovered from my trance of astonishment.

"Yes! true," replied the whole family together, "as the ways of God are just," and continued Mr. Rayfield, "we have yet time to pass over events ending so heart-pleasing, before supper."

I sat a statue of attention, and the old historian proceeded.

"You no doubt remember the little Julia and the mysterious circumstances attending her disappearance, and also the trial of Jane Gray. The real facts of the case were only known to the persons here present, to our son Warden, and to Patrick O'Doyle. Before I proceed to relate those facts, I must do justice to that man; by saying, that very few men, educated or uneducated, ever exceeded him in cool, determined courage, of course in presence of mind; and farther, none can exceed him in purity of purpose. You recollect that it was his evidence that saved Jane Gray from conviction, by deposing that he saw and spoke to Julia, on the morning of her disappearance.

That morning was one we had all too much reason to remember, to admit our forgetting the appearance of nature. The moon had passed the full about two days, but the sky was overcast, therefore, it was one of those mornings which prevents us from distinguishing day break. Patrick then in Mrs. Gray's house, I have no doubt providentially detained there, awaked long before day, but not being able to distinguish musky moon light from twilight, though the day had dawned and rose in order to return to his own house. The room he slept in was only divided by a plank partition from the pallet of poor Julia, and we suppose, that the noise he necessarily made, roused the poor distressed girl, and that in the alarm she thought only of her step-mother.—but be that as it may, she started up and rushed frantically from the house, pursued by the astonished O'Doyle, she took the road directly towards Chartier, and towards this house. Such was the effect of her terror that she very closely approached the still foaming creek, before the really active O'Doyle could overtake and seize her in his arms. His voice did not fall kindly on her ear for the first time, and it now came soothingly to her beating heart, as her waking senses returned. He folded her to his manly breast, and in place of bearing her back to her step-mother, dashed through the creek and bore her into this house. We were all up and around the dripping man and child in a few moments, and had a fire kindled before O'Doyle commenced his explanation, which closed with the most bitter "*bad luck to her,*" that I ever heard him express.

When I remember the condition of the suffering child, christian charity seems extinct in my breast. When bereft of her wet, to put on dry and warm clothing, her tender limbs showed one series of wounds and stripes.

My own share in the affairs of Julia Gray, so long accounted for by the public, by every suggestion but the true one, was even a mystery to my family and O'Doyle, at the moment of her evasion, but you will soon receive what will convince you of the correctness of my proceedings. When my real motives were disclosed to the public in this vicinity, some few there were who condemned, but applause came from the far greater number, and what is of infinitely more consequence to me, I have a self-approving and I firmly believe a God approving conscience.—But let us proceed.

So long and so bitterly had Julia suffered every species of hardship, and hunger not even did she escape, that she seemed to devour some warm milk and bread, and in a few moments fell into a sound sleep on the lap of my wife. If our feelings had not been most powerfully enlisted in her cause, our excitement would have been roused to the utmost while looking on her angel face, as she seemed to repose in gladness. A voice went to my inmost soul, saying, "That child is given to thy care."

"And as far as strength is given me," I inwardly breathed, the trust shall be faithfully fulfilled."

My purpose was instantly formed, and I knew Patrick O'Doyle too well to conceal from him that purpose, and I observed, "Julia must not be returned to her."—

"Returned," vehemently interrupted O'Doyle, "No, I'd take her on my back myself and beg before—bad luck to her."

"I have reasons," I replied, "which I cannot explain, for what I am to propose.—Julia must be concealed and taken out of this part of the country. I then detailed the plan of proceeding, which as I came to a close, O'Doyle with one of his inimitable expressions of face, muttered—

"Mother Gray will be"—and pausing a moment, finished by, "She deserves it, come what will."

His thought flashed on us all, and in one breath responded, by completing O'Doyle's prediction, "Will be charged with murder," which I, however, carried out by exclaiming, "so let her be charged, the charge will be only for what she has morally committed. Well does she deserve all the terrors of even a conviction for a crime, it is evident she has no compunction against committing; and we have the means in our hands to snatch the child from the grasp of Jane Gray, and in the last extremity save herself from death, if even convicted."

I then proceeded to arrange matters; secresy, it was merely and indeed scarcely necessary to enjoin. We had long been preparing to send my son Warden to Princeton, within a few miles of which resided a farmer in good circumstances, and a very particular friend of myself and family, and also a cousin of Mary Layton, the mother of Julia. To this man and his wife, I was determined to confide Julia, and never was confidence better placed. For the moment, however, we were put to our utmost resources to carry our design into effect, as, while we were concerting measures, and still before day actually broke, all was uproar at Gray's. Very seldom had poor Julia been permitted to rest on her wretched pallet at open day, and this morning the shrill voice of Jane Gray in a louder and louder key, calling Julia, at length acutually reached our ears. Not a moment was to be lost, and we were admirably aided by the cool O'Doyle, who snapping his fingers exclaimed,

"Do you fix things; I'll go over there," and away he was like an arrow. We hastily conveyed the little sleeper to an upper room with my daughter to watch over her, and I then followed O'Doyle.

One of the first exclamations made by Jane Gray, when Julia was first missed was, "where is O'Doyle?"—and when the man himself made his appearance with a face expressing, "what is the matter here?"—the now almost distracted woman ran to meet him crying, "Julia oh! Julia," and oh! Mr. O'Doyle, did you see nothing of Julia?"

O'Doyle stopping short, and with a stare, which no man but an Irishman, ever could assume, after a long breath answered her by repetition.

"Julia—Julia—what of her?"

"Mr. O'Doyle what time did you rise?"

"What time did I rise?" replies O'Doyle, as if in the utmost surprise at the question—"why this morning, shure,"

"Oh! heavens, Mr. O'Doyle, did you see nothing of Julia?"

"Did I see nothin of Julia? sartin what could I see of the chile? To be plain Misthress Gray, these are strange questions; an to be more plain Madam, if I d'dnt see you I heard you put'n her to bed last night.—Sure you ought to know bether than me, how she got out ufe it."

The first part of this reply was too much for the terrified woman; the close she heard not, but it was not wasted in air, as a number of the neighbours had already arrived, and others every moment appearing, and just as O'Doyle closed to him rather lengthy ejaculations, and I came close to where he was standing, a hoarse and very angry voice was heard.

"She knows very well what has become of her husband's child," and in a tone still more loud and angry, another voice rose, "If Julia Gray is not found, and alive and well, Jane Gray shall be found."

I now exerted myself to turn every attention to search, but long ere noon I found it necessary to keep Mrs. Gray under my own protection, and within her own house. From the decent and reflecting part of the crowd, she had no personal danger to fear but there were on the ground numerous very different characters, and some half intoxicated, whose threats were not to be disregarded, or easily resisted, and in fact, there were but two men present, O'Doyle and myself, who did not agree in opinion that Julia was murdered. We, you are aware, could not, and myself in an especial manner, as you will see, disclose the truth, without an utter abandonment of our plans. Under the necessity of protecting Jane Gray I was relieved from what I must know was a fruitless search, but about two in the afternoon, a very serious reflecting though plain man, and a justice of the peace called me to one side, and then observed solemnly,—

"Mr. Rayfield I am dreading every moment to hear that the body of Julia Gray is found, and if it is, and covered with the rags, in which she was usually exposed, that miserable woman will be torn to pieces, and all of us, who wish to leave her to the laws of God and man, will not be able to prevent her destruction." And again, after a long pause he finished in a still more solemn tone, "I dread evening any how."

"She shall be got out of the way," I replied, and hastened into the house and into the room which Mrs. Gray was pacing in little short of distraction. Strange as it may appear, it was on me and me alone she depended for relief or safety in her danger, and in my presence became calm, and passive. It was no time for either delay or misplaced delicacy, and in few words I told her soothingly, that I did not myself join in the charge of murder, but that I could not restrain an enraged multitude, and that her only chance of protection was under the arm of legal authority. She submitted even thankfully, and the man who suggested its necessity made out a warrant and she was put in custody of a constable.

"Now occurred again another of those mysterious illustrations of human character. It was no sooner known that Mrs. Jane Gray was in the custody of even a common constable under a simple warrant, than threats against her ceased, and late in the afternoon, the county sheriff arrived and the wretched victim of her own cruelty was led from her home to a prison."

"Yes! I see by your looks Mark Bancroft, that you think the affair was carried too far, but I think otherwise, and I must explain another one to my share of the proceedings. Between myself and James Gray, there never was friendship, but on his part toward me there was confidence. In full health, and in complete exercise of his unimpaired faculties, many years before his death, he came to with me a request to draw his will, and to be named as sole executor. To draw up the will I readily consented, but to be executor I did not consent without much persuasion. But I did consent, and the will was duly executed, and deposited in my hands. Three very respectable men of the county were witnesses. I kept an open copy.

On this will was endorsed, an order, that it should not be opened until Julia Gray, the daughter of the testator was eighteen years of age complete; or in case of her death, or lastly, by consent of the executor, in open court. A second endorsement named me, as also I had been named within, whole and sole executor. In the endorsements no allusion was made to Jane Gray, the second wife.

But to me as matters turned out, and until the will would be opened and its contents made public, only known to me, James Gray by an inconsistency too common in wills, left the custody of his daughter to the full control of her step-mother. Being the only person acquainted with the provisions of the will, and knowing the inextricable legal disputes that would follow a disclosure of the existence of Julia, or the opening of the will on the supposition of her death, and farther, that every humane and prudent consideration regarding the orphan urged her being kept out of the power of her step-mother, I had the important paper deposited as the law directed, after the death of the father, and used my authority to prevent its being opened until the period would pass at the end of which Julia would reach her full age of eighteen, urging the possibility of her being alive, as no direct proof of her death had been produced. Mrs. Jane Gray could not oppose any serious opposition to this course without advancing on the assumption of the death of her step-daughter, which, if she had done, the whole mine of latent suspicion against her would have been blown into a flame; therefore, she was compelled to let matters rest.

Some informality there might have been in all these proceedings, yet not such as to superinduce injustice, but on the contrary, to secure the reverse. Jane Gray was left in possession of the estate, but under my eye; and regarding herself as ultimate and full heiress, she administered it well. She was indeed left to the management of her affairs, as her house was, except by her servants and work people, a solitude. On her brow and in her heart sat cankering, devouring care with sleepless wakefulness. Before her keen sense appeared two impending casualties, to her alike dreadful. She shared with the public, the opinion that Julia had been actually drowned, of course shuddered at the consequences to herself of the fact being by any means rendered certain; for though she well knew she could not be again brought before a court of justice, for the offence, yet that popular vengeance would be again roused. The latter danger she had frequent causes to apprehend, by murmurs which reached her ear from time to time.

In almost any supposable case, except that of Jane Gray, in which a woman endured the suspicion of having murdered her husband's child, the reappearance of that child in life must have been hailed by the suspected party as a benefaction from heaven, but such were the peculiar intricacies of guilt and ruin which environed Jane Gray, that it was doubtful to me, and I had more means of comprehending her struggles than any other person which she most dreaded, the certainty of the life or death of Julia. We leave her now, however, to the inflictions of remorse, shame, and never dying or sleeping anxiety, and follow the footsteps of the object of her fears.

I have already mentioned, that at the time of the disappearance of Julia, we were preparing to send our son Warden to Princeton College, a circumstance very happily well known in our neighborhood, therefore, on the fourth night after the catastrophe, my son with the little charge were far on their way before day break. With letters from me, by diligence they both reached safely the house of my friend Ringwood Layton, in New Jersey. This truely honest and good man had a wife deserving such a husband, and before two days were over little Julia was deep in the affections of both; they were themselves childless. To this worthy couple I disclosed the whole history of Julia. Between Mr. Layton and my son, it was arranged that Julia should pass under the name of her mother Mary Layton, and as an orphan relation of Ringwood Layton. This latter was true in fact. Warden was fixed at Princeton, and little Mary soon as happy as infant innocence, health, and kind treatment could make her, became the cherished child at Ringwood farm.

Except the trial of Mrs. Gray, which was as I have already stated delayed as long as law would admit, ten more years passed away. With us here on Chartier, the ordinary incidents of life only came and went to mark the passing time. In the vacations, Warden retired to Ringwood, and by his letters and those of Mr. Layton, we learned with unmixed delight the progress of Mary.

"The little spirit" says Layton in one of his letters, "she is by turns a bee, an angel, and a sky lark—she is sometimes all three at once. By the hands of a travelling painter, I have had her drawn at her spinning wheel, yes! at her wheel, for she would have one, and declares it is the finest buzzing play thing she ever saw. By the first good chance you shall have the picture—we have what is worth ten thousand such pictures"—and so he ran on, and we were made glad by many more of his letters.

The most strict injunctions were laid on all parties, to avoid before Mary any allusion to her real history, and as years of joy and gladness past, the incidents of her unhappy infancy faded and became dim. Of her father she had lost all recollection, and her step-mother, well remembered, appeared as an infuriate wretch to which in her orphan state she had been exposed. The objects of either joy or sorrow imprinted on our infant minds, is perhaps never obliterated, though in after years we cannot give them restored being in our recollections. It was observed of Julia Gray, that any harsh expression made in her hearing fell so heavily on her mind as to long depress her spirits, and that she shrunk with disgust and horror from any woman, in any manner resembling her step-mother. From fourteen to seventeen she was sent to Bethlehem, where she could hear no sounds but those of kindness and harmony—where she saw no figures to recall her terrors;—and where she learned only what was useful, ornamental and elevating to learn. At her home at Ringwood, again she met only tenderness.

Long before Julia had completed her eighteenth year, and before Warden Rayfield had completed or would consent that he had completed his studies, we learned, at first indeed with pain, that the feelings of cousins as they called each other, had taken a far more serious turn, and deeper intensity. From his lisping childhood, I had endeavoured by kindness and attention to him as a rational being to secure the confidence of my son, and in this instance I received his full confidence.

"My father, he observed in one of his letters my situation with—you know. Was she really, the destitute, but virtuous and amiable, Mary Layton, all would be plain before us—But, lovely, accomplished and wealthy as Julia Gray—would to heaven she was restored to her rights, and knew her real condition. From a sense of duty, I have been compelled to fly far from her. I have not seen her for weeks. She thinks me—yes, a monster. Her protectors cannot explain. And—but." Here he entered on another subject. To this letter I answered.

"My son, pursue the path of true honor, of religion. Be patient, and all may be yet to your wish. A few months, and Mary Layton, will become Julia Gray." In due time I received an answer to the preceding, requesting our consent to a journey into Virginia, in company with a young gentleman and fellow student. The conclusion of this letter ran thus, "I have not strength to meet the trial, nor had I such fortitude, I ought not to be present." Our consent was given, and in the same month, Warden Rayfield set out for Virginia, and Mary Layton for Chartier.

It was in the fall of the leaf, when as in death, a smile played over the pale visage of nature, and in early October, that the silver locks of Ringwood Layton, and the dark locks and sweet blue eyes of Mary Layton were seen at our humble board. As we sat down to our domestic supper, the evening of their arrival, "Thank the All Disposer," ejaculated the worthy old man, "my charge is returned safe into the hands of her best earthly friends," and casting a knowing glance at my wife and myself continued, "As soon as possible after the twelfth of this month, I must set out on my return," laying great emphasis on the word *twelfth*.

Poor Mary, as we still continued to call her, had been just so far informed of her own history, as to know that the same twelfth day of October was her birthday, and that her next birthday was the completion of her eighteenth year. When Mr Layton proposed therefore, to remain with us until the said twelfth, Mary very naturally supposed, what was indeed most true to an extent she little conceived, regarded the delay as an affectionate attention to her, tremulously exclaimed "dear uncle"—could say no more, but her tears spoke gratitude.

Little surmising of how immense an importance was this twelfth of October, Mary Layton retired to rest. To me I must confess, it was not a night of rest. Sleep fled my pillow. The whole circumstances of the Gray family, and my own responsibility, passed in review. Though in a retrospection, I could remember nothing exciting self reproach, yet I could not repress a feverish anxiety on account of the now noble woman, the once bruised, bleeding, and shivering child brought under my roof and protection, by means so extraordinary and attended with such striking circumstances. The future also offered images darkly seen, but of fearful presence. In a few days the stranger Mary Layton would be changed to the wealthy Julia Gray, and my son—thus revolving the past and present passed the night.

The next morning opened and presented all the rich garb of an American autumn, but it was visible to my family and friends, that my mind had been harrassed. My looks were no doubt care speaking, and to their kind inquiries, I replied, as I laid my Bible on the table, and as all sat down around me, I observed, "This will restore my spirits." I then gave out and we chanted together that song which no sceptic could ever hear unmoved, the twenty-third Psalm.

After the morning duties, and our breakfast was over, I called the whole group into the room in which we are now sitting, and setting Mary Layton beside myself, and pointing to the fine eastern landscape in the midst of which beautiful picture spread the Gray farm. Whilst Mary whose taste of the works of nature and rural scenery was exquisite, had her eyes and mind fixed on the scene before her, I opened a roll of paper, observing I had a short tale I wished to read. All was attentive and I in a slow and solemn tone read a narrative of the events I have now related. As the reading advanced, the mind of Mary was withdrawn from the seductive landscape, and her every faculty enchained by the history of Julia. She actually forgot the place where she then sat, and followed the path of the suffering child. I had adopted her own real name. At length she raised her streaming eyes to Heaven, and then leaned on her hands. Thick and crowding came her recollections. She seemed to be awakening from a lengthened dream to reality. Her lips moved, but she interrupted me not, though long before my reading was closed, she was fully convinced that she was the Julia Gray of my tale.

As I closed and was dropping the roll on the table, she fell on her knees leaning on mine, breathing, "oh I have indeed been a brand plucked from the fire." And again, but inaudibly to us she sent her thanks to where they were heard.

From a situation really too painfully delightful to be long supported, we were relieved by another face peeping in at the door. It was the rough but kindly expressive visage of Patrick O'Doyle, who had been thus long purposely kept out of sight. It has been long observed, that the human eye is not only the window but the sun of the human heart. The intervening years, which had greatly changed myself and my wife and daughter, and even our house, had, except changing a few of his hairs to grey, made very few changes on O'Doyle. With her recollections enlivened by the reading of my paper, the moment Julia saw O'Doyle, she almost screamed his name, and in a moment more her arms was clasped round her manly preserver.

After some order had been restored, O'Doyle with a sarcastic smile, observed "Feth that's more than I expected, and much more than I got this mornin over the creek."

"What did you get over the creek this morning Patrick?" I replied.

"First," says Patrick, "I got a message, while at the mill, that madam wanted to spake to me, and by good luck I wanted to spake to her, so I went up wid my hat in my hand. "Good mornin Misther O'Doyle, says she. Oh! I always know when this Misther comes that a secret is fished for, and I bowed as much as to say, "your will Misthress Gray." "Misther O'Doyle," says she, "I'm tould that there's a lady arrived at Mr. Rayfields."

"A young lady," says I, looking at her.

"Yes, says she, a young lady, and they say her name is Mary Layton."

"Mary Layton, Mary Layton, says I, studying a bit wid my hand to my ear, and then tould her, looking full in her face, "Aye to be shure that's her name, and Misthress Gray, says I, in my turn, wast'nt that the name of Mr. James Gray's first wife?—But my consins I saw the madam had no notion to give secret for secret, but seemed willin to give me something else I didn't want, an I made a step or two backwards towards the road, for she had a purty stout stick in her hands. Still bating my retrate, I says "Oh madam no offence I hope, but they say that the young lady at Misther Rayfields is as like as two paise to the first Misthress Gray—a relation may be." But before I askt the last question of myself, I was by myself in the big-road; and says I again to myself, Misthress Gray, you'll soon know all about it, you will."

Under the excesses of fatigue and indisposition, neither being altogether confounded, Julia was kept as far as possible out of sight; but so penetrating is curiosity, and so vague popular report, that the week after her arrival had not passed, until it was over the whole adjacent country, that a relation of the first Mrs. Gray was come forward to claim the estate under some plea that it came by and remained in their legal heirs of the first wife. Though in all the varied shapes of such reports, flying from mouth to mouth, strange it was, not a surmise of the real truth was formed. The strong resemblance, I verily believe reported by O'Doyle to torture Mrs Gray, and the unity of names, was base enough for this invented pyramid.

We found on this occasion, how deep and enduring had been the impression on the public mind of the actual murder of Julia, and the equally strongly impressed confidence, that Providence would in fitting time, reveal the crime and bring to punishment the perpetrator. And by a very natural operation of that sense of justice so salutary to human society, I verily believe Mrs. Gray was protected in great part from personal violence, she being regarded as the reserved victim of vengeance.

As reports were crossing, and often contradicting each other, the eventful twelfth passed, and I sought a meeting with Mrs. Gray, in presence of the two surviving witnesses to her husband's will. She received us with much formality, and in all concealed anger and trepidation. Before I could state my errand, she observed, "Mr. Rayfield, I am told that there is now residing at your house a young woman of the same name with James Gray's first wife."

"In my house," I replied, "at this time there is residing a young woman who came there under the name of Maria Layton."

"And to claim my estate!" sharply responded Mrs. Gray.

There was so much of truth in this indirect demand, that under the circumstances I was compelled to give an evasive answer, but in as mild a tone as I could assume, I observed:

"Mrs. Jane Gray, that young lady came to my house with no such intention, but if she had came there with such views, that would have nothing to do with our present business." I now fixed my eyes firmly on her face and continued, "you know that as soon as possible after the twelfth day of October, which would have completed the eighteenth year of Julia Gray, that her father's will is to be opened. That day has now nearly arrived."

If you can picture a woman past middle age, never very good looking even when young, and whose whole frame, and visage agitated by the worst of passions and remorseful recollections, you may have a faint image in your mind of Mrs. Jane Gray, who sat before us silent as death.

To all requisite arrangements she assented, and in due time, the, to all parties, awful morning dawned, clear and fine and bracing and the sun rose and shone with an enlivening warmth, and splendour, as if crime, or even the imaginings of crime, had never existed. Guilt trembles and shudders at the aspect of such a crisis, and even innocence itself, cannot encounter unmoved such a change in the current of life. It demanded all our support to uphold Julia, as the decisive moment approached.

The fact that James Gray's will was to be opened, spread far and wide, and except to see Jane Gray herself led to what most of her acquaintance thought she deserved, no other event could have collected a larger crowd. Almost literally before ten in the forenoon, the population for many miles round, was poured into the country seat of ——.

This intensity of feeling and of curiosity, was, I am on reflection inclined to think, much increased by some incautious expressions of my family, or of O'Doyle, as the idea, though vague, almost universally prevailed amongst the people present, that the opening of the will of her father, would in some inscrutable manner reveal the fate of Julia Gray.

The usual formalities gone through, the seals of the important document were broken and it was read in open court.

This will commenced by stating that the testator James Gray, stood indebted to Mary Layton, with whom he intermarried, for all his property, acknowledging that he the said James Gray was, previous to his first marriage, destitute of property; and then stated the justice of vesting the bulk of his fortune on his daughter, by the said Mary, and her legal heirs, which was then formally done.

To his second wife he directed the payment of an annuity of three hundred dollars, during her life, if she remained unmarried.

In case of the death of Julia Gray, without lawful issue, before the age of eighteen, then the whole property with trifling exceptions was to pass to and be vested in his second wife, as he had no connexion of his own to which he was willing to make such bequest.

Some other dispositions followed, but which as matters eventuated fall of themselves, I may merely observe that the whole testament being read, a pause of several minutes followed, at the end of which, a middle aged, harsh visaged lawyer rose, the attorney of Jane Gray, who in a speech of some length, expatiated on the long persecutions his client had experienced, endeavouring to maintain that the death of Julia Gray ought to be assumed as proven; finally demanded probat of the will in favour of Jane Gray.

To this speech our attorney, an old, and mild, but shrewed man replied, by addressing the court, to the following purport.

"We on our side are as anxious, as can be the learned gentleman on the other side, to terminate the persecutions of Mrs. Gray, as he has been pleased to term them. In this good work we therefore enter zealously. But before probat of this last will and testament be granted, we must claim the right of calling testimony to render the death of Julia Gray, at least doubtful."

This was granted, and Patrick O'Doyle was called.

With rather a mischievous cast of face O'Doyle presented himself, and was sworn according to the rites of his church.

In his rich brogue, but in a clear manner and voice, he gave a distinct and definite narrative of the manner in which Julia escaped, and his own share in her safety.

As this testimony disclosed a totally unexpected turn in affairs, and established the altogether unexpected fact, that Julia was still alive, the agitation became so great, that the judge was forced to rise and address the audience. He procured the utmost attention by observing, that the people were excusable in their emotion, but were in its expression defeating their own object. After the judge resumed his seat, respiration seemed suspended. O'Doyle was directed to retire, and Solomon Rayfield called and sworn.

My testimony in substance was what you have heard, and even more in detail than given to the court, as I there stated nothing, but what was absolutely necessary. When I reached the point of time at which it was requisite to bring Julia forward to claim her inheritance, I paused a moment from the excess of my own feelings. The pause was too much for the audience, who by an impulse which no judge could punish by even a look of reproach, exclaimed as if by one voice, "Where is Julia Gray?"

The judge and myself both cast imploring looks over the assembled crowd, and all was again the most noiseless attention. My heart was indeed ready to burst, and after several attempts to resume my deposition, I sunk into a chair which had been provided for me, but which I had hitherto refused to occupy.

Our attorney then handed a slip of paper to the sheriff, who in a steady and solemn voice called Julia Gray.

Vain indeed would it be for me to attempt any description of the effect this name produced. As Julia came forth from the public house adjacent, attended by my wife and daughter, and several other female friends, we expected a tumultuous expression of public feeling, but that feeling was too real for noise, and was far more impressively shown by deep silence or repressed exclamations. The crowd parted as if by one impulse, and gave free space to the female group. There was indeed a something indescribably sublime in the low, tremulous, and scarce audible repetition of "Julia Gray, that is Julia Gray, between Mrs. Rayfield and her daughter," breathed every one to themselves, as only one object was thought of. The human heart felt as if a beatified spirit had returned to partake again of human life. Julia was veiled until she reached a chair by my side. She trembled violently, but the touch and presence of her father as she fondly called me, gradually restored her firmness, and throwing back her veil, was in the act of rising, when the judge himself, who had been acquainted with her mother from infancy, in unutterable astonishment, lost for a moment all recollection of his situation, started to his feet, exclaiming "Maria Layton!—Maria Layton!—thy sainted spirit watcheth over thy child." They stood intently regarding each other sometime, when both sunk back into their seats.

It is really Julia Gray, now ran in murmurs through the crowd, followed by a shout which shook the judgment seat, and then by another and another. All legal interferences would have been vain, nor was such interference necessary, as all again subsided to respectful silence.

Where was, I know you are now ready to ask the fallen woman? forgotten I may reply in this moment of excitement, and fallen, truly fallen. The foul stain of murder was removed from her name—but fortune, fame, and human sympathy, were gone from her forever. To earth she could turn in vain, and to Heaven with dread. During the testimony of O'Doyle and my own, she sat like a frozen corpse, and remained immovable until the impressive acknowledgment of Julia came from the bench. Then casting a despairing and desolating gaze around her, she clinched her hands in agony. But even Jane Gray in her extremity found one sympathizing bosom in her woe. What bosom say you?—The bosom of her injured daughter, for daughter in its best and highest meaning did Julia Gray become to her father's widow. As the tearless eyes of Mrs. Gray unable to meet a pitying return, she was clasped to the heart of her step-daughter. The act was instantaneous and unexpected, the court was dismissed, and if an angel in reality had shed his wings over the broken hearted woman; those wings could not have more effectually protected her from insult than did the slender arms of Julia.

The close of the drama is soon told, Julia was put into possession of her fine estate. Her step-mother from the opening of the will, became an altered, subdued, and totally changed woman. Her harsh and obdurate spirit was broken. Into the world she could not have gone; the breasts of her fellow creatures were shut against her. She felt her lonesomeness, and she felt that safety from sneer, insult, and violence could be found only under the protection of her husband's child, and that protection she has truly found.

Here Mr. Rayfield paused—"Your son Warden?" I inquisitively exclaimed.

"Oh yes!" replied Mr. Rayfield smiling, "my son Warden was at length thought of, but it is a fact that his name was never once alluded to by Julia, until some days after the final restoration of her rights. In the mean time, my wife and daughter, were not so immersed in legal affairs, as to forget they had a son and brother. Julia remained with us, whilst O'Doyle was preparing her house, sitting one day with my daughter, when a letter from her brother was put into her hand. Sarah turned to the window and while reading became much affected, and at length unmindful that she had a hearer ejaculated in a low and mournful tone, "My brother."

Julia clasped my daughter in her arms and responded, "Your [illegible] not forget you." Sarah raised her eyes [illegible] of her friend, and earnestly [illegible] forget me no—nor any other [illegible]."

"Oh no! [illegible]" replied Julia, pathetically [illegible].

Women seem to intuitively reach the true sentiments of each other. Warden got a reply to his letter which was brought in to Chartier—and—yonder comes Warden, and his Julia, and our Julia, over the meadow. MARK BANCROFT.

TEETH.—We have seen somewhere lately, a newspaper paragraph in relation to animalcula contained in the ordinary everyday deposites of matter among the human teeth, that ought to frighten people into a formidable notion of the importance of attention to those instruments. These minute particles of vivified existence, these infernal sub-divisions of the smallest conceivable sample of independent organization; it seems [illegible] did the eye of science and the power [illegible] the descriptions given of their shapes, [illegible] and habits, are [illegible] What sensitive loped [illegible] remaining in his mandible, [illegible] harboring also a tribe of parasitic [illegible] snawggling, wriggling, and caracoling about his [illegible] stump! What delicate belle, with a mouthful of "orient pearl," can realize without sensations of horror, the fact that at every collision of those pretty [illegible] pellucid palisadoes, she may crush a million [illegible] alligators, or annihilate as many [illegible] hippopotami? ——Unless a very strict and uninterrupted regard be paid to the duty of cleansing and purifying those menial [illegible] of beauty and mastication.—*Nan. Inq.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

At the opera at Lisbon on the evening of May 27th [illegible] Don Pedro and the Queen entered their box, there was a cry of "Death to Don Miguel!" [illegible] Don Pedro immediately [illegible] addressed the audience [illegible] threatening to [illegible] The whole house then [illegible] "Long live the emperor!"

A small Ottoman fleet has arrived at Samos.

A failure of the potato crops, and consequent high price of provisions, have driven the inhabitants to the [illegible] of Tipperary to a [illegible] of desperation and violence. About 200 or 300 poor people, in a state of [illegible], attacked the flour carts of Messrs. [illegible], on their way to Tipperary. The police were called out, and the rioters apprehended.

The potato crops have failed in the counties of Cork and Kildare.

Don Carlos is to receive an annual pension from Spain. He is quite destitute, though he arrived in England with two hundred in his suite, including wife, [illegible], and Don Miguel's sister, the princess of Beira.

Two thousand [illegible] tailors have obtained [illegible] in London, in consequence of the late strike of the journeymen of the metropolis.

EMIGRATION.—The total number of persons who have emigrated from the north of Ireland at Londonderry this season to America, is 6531—of whom 1670 went to Quebec, 1530 to St. Johns, 2075 to Philadelphia, and 1256 to New York. There are a few emigrants [illegible] it is probable that to the above number 1000 more have yet to be added. Most of the above persons are in very poor circumstances, laborers and small farmers, but all of a hard working industrious temperament.

A rag and bone merchant at Hertford endeavored to sell his wife, she being "nothing loth," for a half a crown, saying he had had her four years, and always found her a bad bargain; but there were no bidders, and he was hooted at for his barbarity. We believe it is permitted by the law, though disreputable.

A tough story.—A Mr. Garnier, of Parthenay, (France) was struck down in his chamber by lightning; [illegible] the cane on which he was leaning [illegible] and the nails in the soles of his shoes drawn out, all without killing him!

In England recently, a man on going to bed, hung up his watch as usual, and on awaking in the morning, was astonished and alarmed to find it had been removed. The door was locked, and search was made in every corner, but no watch could be found. On accidentally looking into a corner for something else, the lost watch was discovered in a rat's hole, and the ribbon to which a seal and key were attached, was afterwards found, forming a part of the animal's nest prepared for its brood.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PARRY.—A most intense feeling of painful excitement has occurred at the horse barracks, Knightsbridge, in consequence of the premature death of Lieut. Sydney Parry, of the first regiment of Life Guards. On Tuesday about one o'clock, Lieut. Parry, and Lieut. Brooke, a brother officer were walking in company along the west bank of the Serpentine river, and were observed to separate, the latter gentleman going round to the opposite side. Lieut. Parry then sprang into the river with his clothes on. Two gentlemen who witnessed the transaction, and naturally judged that the individual intended to commit suicide, called out to him, for God sake to return to the Bank; the reply was, "Oh, do not be alarmed, I am only doing it for a wager." After which he swam manfully into the middle of the stream, but then turned round, the wind and stream, being unfavorable for him to proceed to the opposite bank. When about 30 yards from the bank, the unfortunate young gentleman became quite exhausted, and called out, "a boat, a boat, I cannot get in." He then sank and never rose more. He was picked up in about eight or ten minutes by the Royal Humane Society's boat, and conveyed to the Receiving house, where Mr. [illegible], surgeon to the Society, and two other medical gentlemen promptly attended and tried every possible means to restore animation, but in vain.

The unhappy occurrence was attributed (as alleged) to a wager that had been made between the deceased and his brother officers. Lieut. Parry had frequently swum his horse across the Serpentine river, and had also swum across the Thames at Windsor upon more than one occasion.

WHIMSICAL HORSE.—There is a fine horse in the possession of Sir Henry Meux & Co., the brewers, which is used as a dray horse, but is so tractable that he is left sometimes without any restraint to walk about the yard and return to the stable according to his fancy. In the yard there are also a few pigs of a peculiar breed, which are fed on grains and corn, and to these pigs the horse has evidently an insuperable objection which is illustrated by the following fact:—There is a long deep trough in the yard, holding water for the horses, to which this horse goes [illegible] with his mouth full of corn which he saves from his supply. When he reaches the trough he lets the corn fall near it on the ground, and when the young swine approach to eat it (for the old ones keep aloof,) he suddenly seizes one of them by the tail, pops him into the trough, and then capers about the yard seemingly delighted with the frolic. The noise of the pig soon brings the men to the rescue, who know from experience what is the matter, while the horse indulges in all sorts of antics, by way of horse laugh, and then returns quietly to the stable.

A TURKISH CONVICT.—Among the convicts was a young Turk, whose spirits seemed never to flag; who was foremost in work as well as in fun, and whose general appearance interested me in his favor. I made his acquaintance and learned his story, which was as follows:—He was a galiongi, or sailor. He had been pressed into the service of the fleet at Constantinople, and was allowed to wear arms, which is otherwise interdicted in the capital. Being short of money, he and a companion in the service devised this ingenious mode of acquiring some. Having bought a fat hen, they went into the suburb of Galata, which is situated on uneven ground, and one standing at the top of a street, the other at the bottom, when a passenger went by, the man at the top of the street obliged him to buy the hen for a given price, and when he had got to the bottom, the other took it away from him by force; thus selling and stealing the hen by turns, they reaped an easy harvest. They had succeeded beyond their expectations on the first day, and determined to continue their speculation. On the next, having taken post as before, a slow and solemn Turk, looking like a merchant, was seen making towards them. The man at the top of the street immediately stopped him, and exclaimed, "Here friend, here is a fowl."—"Go to it," said the merchant:—"You must buy it in the name of Allah!"—"In the name of Allah! I will not."—"You will not," said the armed man, "then we shall see." Upon which, he drew his yataghan, and with his hand uplifted, said, "Buy, or you die!"—"If such is the case," said the merchant, not in the least discomposed, "then I buy." Upon which he paid the money, took the fowl in his hand, and walked down the hill. When he had reached the other rogue, he was again stopped. "To my surprise," said the narrator to Osmond, "I saw the merchant turn round and make a sign, as I thought to me; but lo! a body of three or four men rushed down the hill, and seizing my companion, one of them drew his sword, and before the poor devil could look round, his head was cut off as clean as a pumpkin might be from its stalk. I immediately took to my heels, and ran for my life—the race was one of life or death, until I came to the sea, when I immediately plunged in, and saved myself by clambering up the side of a boat and rowing off. I found that the supposed merchant was the Sultan in person; he had been informed of our trick, and had himself come to punish it. Orders were sent to the fleet to discover me—an offer of pardon was announced if I would give myself up—I did—here I am.—What can I say more?
—*East India Sketch Book.*

THE SAMIANS.—In consequence of the measures which have been taken for reducing the island of Samos under subjection to the Turkish government, the Greek inhabitants have come to a resolution to emigrate to the continent of Greece, and to place themselves under the government of Greece. A Greek paper, the *Soter*, published at Napoli, has the following article on the subject of this emigration.

"A part of the deputation from the Samians, sent into Greece for the purpose of making arrangements for their emigration, has already arrived at Nauplia. It is impossible not to be affected by the grandeur of soul and nobleness of sentiment of this people, so worthy of the commiseration of every sensible mind. A decision so heroic, formed with so much cool determination, will unquestionably exalt the value of the sacrifices made by a brave people, in order to preserve their independence. The Samians, we doubt not, will find in Greece a reception worthy of their long and gloriously sustained sufferings. The emigration of the Samians will form the brightest page in their history. It will prove that nothing can turn a people from a resolution so noble, when once formed, and certainly none but feeble minds suffer themselves to be cast down by reverses or intrigues!"

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—"A few days before my arrival at Koby," says the author of *African Sketches*, "a troop of elephants came down one dark and rainy night close to the outskirts of the village. The inhabitants heard them bellowing and making an extraordinary noise for a long time at the upper end of the orchard; but knowing well how dangerous it is to encounter these animals in the night, they kept close within their houses till day-break. Next morning, on examining the spot where they had heard the elephants, they discovered the cause of all the nocturnal uproar. There was at this spot, a ditch or trench, about five or six feet in width, and twelve in depth, which the industrious inhabitants had recently cut through the bank of the river, on purpose to lead out the water to irrigate some part of their garden ground, and to drive a corn-mill. Into this trench, which was still unfinished and without water, one of the elephants had evidently fallen, for the marks of his feet were distinctly visible at the bottom, as well as the impress of his huge body on its sides. How he had got in it, was easy to imagine, but how, being once in, he had ever contrived to get out again, was the marvel. By his own unaided efforts it seemed almost impossible for such an animal to have extricated himself. Could his comrades, then, have assisted him? There appeared little doubt that they had; though by what means, unless by pulling him with their trunks, it would not be easy to conjecture. And in corroboration of this supposition, on examining the spot myself, I found the edges of the trench deeply indented with numerous footsteps, as if the other elephants had planted themselves on either side, some of them kneeling, and others on their feet, and had thus, by united efforts, hoisted their unlucky brother out of the [illegible]."

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, August 2.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 25th inst.

118 boats, carrying	3,587 tons.
1318 do. per last report	49,750
1436 do. Total	53,337

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.—During the week ending the 25th inst. 46 vessels passed by the Canal from the Chesapeake, and 64 from the Delaware. Total 110.

IMPROVED CARBINE.

The Army and Navy Chronicle for the present month, gives the following description of the improved Carbine, lately introduced as the arms of the cavalry of the United States. It will doubtless prove an effective instrument of warfare. "The Carbine is of a peculiar description; it is on the principle of Hall's rifles, loads itself on the breech, and the part containing the charge is so constructed as to separate from the barrel by means of a spring. This part may be called the chamber and is about six inches long; when loaded, it is easily returned to its position, and then if the percussion cap is put on the touch-hole, and the piece is ready for firing, it requires no ramrod, yet it is furnished with one, which answers the purpose of wiper, and when drawn out, makes a bayonet equal in length to the barrel of the piece, and is a very formidable weapon. The whole piece weighs seven pounds and a half, and carries balls twenty-four to the pound."

Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday, contains some observations on the times, from which the following paragraph is extracted:

It is perhaps proper for us to say a word here in relation to the operation of the Gold Bill, concerning which we have so largely occupied our columns of late. It is our impression that said bill will have very little effect upon the prosperity of the country. It will lead to the importation of large quantities of Gold into this country, and will in a great measure take the place of the silver currency. But it must be apparent to all, that instead of circulating freely and among the poor as predicted by some of our contemporaries, it will for the most part take the place of silver in the vaults of the various banking institutions of the country, for it is the *interest* of these institutions to keep gold out of general circulation in order that Bank paper may supply its place. We very much doubt therefore, if, after a few months, gold will be found any plentier than before—all that is brought into the country will pass into the vaults of the various Banks, where it is true it may be *demanded* in payment of notes of the several institutions, just as specie is demanded now.

PATENT FERRY.—The Kanning Gazette says—"Mr. Cunningham, opposite this borough, has got his ferry boat to work upon a new plan. About 400 yards above the landing at his house, a strong wire is attached to a tree that stands close to the bank of the river, the other end of the wire is attached to the boat by means of easy ropes, with which it can be brought to any desired angle with the current. By bringing the end of the boat that is intended to go foremost a little up to the stream, it immediately sets off like a thing of life, impelled solely by the oblique action of the water upon the side of the boat. In this manner the trip is performed, from that shore to this in about five minutes and from this to that in about three minutes. It is a very ingenious contrivance, and was constructed by the patentee."

SAILOR'S COMBINATION.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the packet ships John Jay for Liverpool, and Henri IV. for Havre, sailed from New York on Friday, having been detained one day, in consequence of a combination among the sailors of that port, to exact higher wages. The price demanded was $15 a month. The captains of the John Jay and Henry IV, not holding themselves bound by any illegal restrictions, engaged their men, through notaries, at $13. A suspicion or knowledge of this fact, drew together, on the afternoon of the 23d, a company of 40 or 50 combinationists, who went on board the ships and demanded to see the articles of agreement. The captains refused, but frankly stated that they had authorized their notaries to ship seamen at $13. The combinationists then proceeded to the shipping offices of Messrs. Hallet & Gunn, in Burling slip, where the number had increased to 150 or 200, and demanded a sight of the names of the seamen who had shipped in the John Jay. The notaries refused to show the list, but informed them that the seamen had shipped at the rate authorized to be given by the captain. All the sailors who made this application were known to these notaries, to whom they used no personal insult but threatened that the seamen went on board the ship that they would throw them overboard. In the meantime, several police officers arrived at the spot, and arrested six of the ringleaders, who were committed to prison. The remainder then dispersed.

The seamen who were engaged for the John Jay and Henri IV. finding that much excitement existed among their fellows, and being apprehensive of personal violence if they actually went on board, applied on the afternoon of the 23d for a release from their engagement, which was accordingly granted. The owners, however, deeming it due to the community, as well as themselves, that such a combination should be resisted,—and at the same time being anxious to avoid any measure which might lead to a breach of the peace—sent immediately to Philadelphia for the necessary number of hands, which were easily obtained at satisfactory rates.

From the Boston Centinel of the 24th ult.

We learned, last evening, that on Tuesday evening, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith, who resides in Cabot street, let a spirit-gas lamp fall, which broke, and the spirits taking fire, spread the flame all over her instantly, communicating with her clothing. Two women, who were in the house, were so frightened, that, instead of attempting to relieve the lady from her perilous condition, they ran out of the house for help. A gentleman who went in, found her enveloped in the flames of her clothing, which were nearly consumed. He seized a quilt, and by wrapping it around her, smothered the flame, but the lady was so severely burnt that the night was passed in the greatest agony, and it was not supposed she would live through yesterday.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—The Boston Patriot states that the first locomotive engine built in New England, is now in daily use on the Boston and Worcester Rail Road. It is called the Yankee, and is built after the model of an English engine, called the Meteor, built by Stevenson, of New Castle, and imported for this road. The Yankee and Meteor, it is said, both work with remarkable ease, rapidity and power, make steam rapidly, and are perfectly manageable. The Yankee carries regularly a load of forty tons from the Depot in Boston to Needham, a distance of 12½ miles, on nearly four miles of which there is an ascent of thirty feet in a mile, in 47 to 50 minutes. Its full speed has not been tried, but it has run a mile in less than two minutes, and in travelling with a train of cars, we once observed that it passed over a mile in two minutes and three seconds. The workmanship appears to be of a superior kind, very exact, strong and well finished, every part working well on the first trial, with one or two very trifling exceptions. The Yankee was placed on the road for the first trial on the 1st inst. and with the exception of one day has been in constant use ever since, and is now in perfect order. The success of this experiment proves that engines of the best kind may be built in this country, and from the number of Rail Roads which are now building it is evident that it must become an important branch of manufacture.

CONVENTION OF MILLERS.—The Baltimore American states that there has been a Convention of *Millers* from "the town of Petersburg and the country upon James and Appomatox rivers above tide water," held in Richmond, for the purpose of taking measures to place their flour upon an equal footing in the South American markets with the Richmond flour. The millers alluded to grind about a half million of bushels annually. They determined to appoint an agent in Richmond, with authority to employ suitable agents in the Northern States, and in South America, for shipping and selling the flour of the parties thus associated. They pledged themselves to each other to manufacture flour in the best manner possible, to be shipped on their account to their agents, and offer the same facilities to other millers in Upper Virginia, upon condition that none but the best flour be furnished, and no other agents employed.

The following feeling incident, is related in the New York Commercial Advertiser of last evening:—

COME FATHER!—Turning the corner of Church and Warren streets the other evening, our attention was arrested by the tender and plaintive exclamation of a young female voice—"Come father—do, do come!" We turned, and there stood a man, respectably looking and comfortably clad, holding by one hand on the railing, and supported by a little girl, his daughter, on the other side. She was tenderly entreating a drunken father, to go home. He started off, the child clinging to his side, and as he reeled and almost fell into the gutter, the little thing literally braced herself against the pavement, and held him up. She still supported him, as he staggered to and fro, until we turned from the painful spectacle!—What a beautiful commentary this upon the affection of a daughter, and what a loathsome one upon the sin of drunkenness! "Oh, that man should put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

MYSTERIOUS.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that on the 22d ultimo, the laborers at a building in Pine street, found, near the surface of the earth, a small coffin, which seemed to have been lately placed there, containing a child wrapped in grave clothes of an extremely neat description, and with the making of which much trouble seemed to have been taken.

AVALANCHE.—About eight o'clock last evening the wharf belonging to Mr. John W. Trull, at the north part of the city, gave way, and with nearly eight hundred tons of coal and a great quantity of lumber, was precipitated into the river, with a tremendous crash. It is not known that any lives were lost, although it is feared there were some men carried down by the coal. The water at low tide is about 17 feet deep and the coal is therefore a total loss to the proprietors, Messrs. Griggs & Lawson, two enterprising young men, who have thus in a moment lost a large amount of property.—*Boston Atlas.*

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

CHOLERA IN BEAVER, PA.—From the Beaver Argus, we learn that two or three cases of cholera have lately occurred in that vicinity. A Mrs. Bracy, of Philipsburg, died the fore part of last week, and a Mrs. Venetta, of Moon township, on the 20th instant. The circumstances attending the last case, are remarkable. On the Thursday preceding, Mrs. V. observed a bundle floating in the river, and insisted, against the entreaties of her friends, on going in after it, which she did, and with the assistance of a relative of the name of Day, finally brought it ashore. On opening it, it was found to contain a mattress and bedding, a number of towels, handkerchiefs, &c. In the centre was a small board, a foot and half square, on which were inscribed the words "*Cholera—Beware.*" Notwithstanding this admonition, the woman was determined to hold on to her prize; and after plunging the articles in the river a few times, spread them on the shore. On Saturday night she was attacked, with every symptom of the Cholera, and on the next day, before medical assistance was obtained, she was a corpse.

The other case was that of William Nicholson, a hand on the steam-boat Beaver, who died suddenly, with cholera symptoms.

VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling Times of Saturday last, gives the names of several deaths within the previous ten days, among which were several of cholera morbus, and three of cholera. During the two or three days preceding Saturday, no new cases had occurred.

KENTUCKY.—The Nashville Republican says, several persons have fallen victims to this disease at Mills Points, and a fatal case had occurred at the Mouth of Sandy River, thirteen miles from Paris. A gentleman of Hopkinsville, writes to his correspondent under date of July 6th, "I have just heard alarming news from Princeton. The Cholera is raging there, and the teacher of the female Institute fell yesterday in the street, and died in a few hours. There were four deaths yesterday." A gentleman direct from Princeton states the whole number of deaths to be eight or ten, and only one case remained.

OHIO.—A letter from Cincinnati, dated July 18th, says:—"The Cholera and other diseases prevail in the city, but to what extent I am unable to say, as I have just arrived here from Butler county, twenty-five miles from this place, where the cholera is raging to an alarming degree on high ground, apart from the village or water course—among farmers. From the 10th to 15th inst. in a small neighborhood, there were twelve to fifteen deaths and as many new cases—about one to three recovering—the disease was still raging when I left—no age, sex, or condition is exempt from its attack. A Baptist clergyman upon whom I attended, was the second one attacked in the neighborhood—he has recovered—the physician of the place fell a victim to the disease—some survive but six hours after the first attack. Much inconvenience is experienced by the farmers in obtaining laborers to gather in their crop.

The Missouri Enquirer, published in Liberty, Clay county, states that the cholera exists to an alarming degree among the Mormons who recently emigrated to that county, and that it had spread to those who previously resided there. In three or four days after it appeared, eighteen cases happened, thirteen of which were fatal; and little hope was entertained of the recovery of any of the others. The disease, it is said, was confined to the Mormons.

The pestilence has appeared at Rushville, Pekin and Dillon's settlement near Pekin. At Rushville, previous to the 8th inst. the following persons had died—William McCreery, (state senator,) C. V. Putman, Earl Redfield and child, Mrs. Wethers, James Hagerty, Hugh McCreery, sen. and his wife, Robert Gray, and two children named Smith. At Pekin, there had been nine deaths, up to last Wednesday.—At Dillon's settlement, eight cases, and four deaths—Thomas Dillon, P. M., his wife and niece, and Mr. Hynes.

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

The country throughout the whole of the peninsula presents the finest appearance. In Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne counties, the harvest is abundant and we never witnessed a better prospect for a good corn crop. That section of country has within the last few years improved considerably, the people are rapidly getting out of debt, and the landholders are now expending portions of their money in improving and enriching their farms.

The town of Millington increases in business every year, and we are certain that a proper disposition of capital in that town, in erecting houses, and in enlarging the dimensions of the town, would in a few years render it the most important place on the Eastern Shore. The inhabitants are active, industrious intelligent and hospitable, and richly deserve success for their enterprising measures. That section of country is healthy,—bilious and intermittent fevers have diminished, and the general health of the whole population is improved.

A man by the name of Graham, who resided in Washington street, N. Y. after working at a blacksmith's forge during Saturday last, went out about six o'clock, and drank a quantity of water from a pump. He walked a few yards from the spot and fell senseless. All the usual means for recovery were promptly recommended and enforced by Dr. Mallison, of Philadelphia, who happened to be near at the time, but without avail. He survived a few hours, and expired without being able to speak after having taken the fatal draught.

"*All is not gold that glitters.*"—The New York Star, relates that a hearty laugh was enjoyed on Thursday, at the New York police office, at the expense of a Chatham street watchmaker. It appears a little boy had picked up some small pieces of a bright yellow metal, the sweepings of a store, which he carried to a watchmaker in Chatham street, whose mind, running on immense gain, too greedily seized the treasure, as he supposed, and offered him five dollars, one eighth of its true value, had it been what he expected. The little boy accepted his offer and pocketed the money. Having obtained some more, the boy carried it to the store of Messrs. Curtis & Co., goldsmiths, and there offered it for sale, in the expectation of getting a higher price for it than he did for the first parcel. Some person in Curtis' store took the article to be gold, from its appearance, but suspecting that the boy did not get it honestly, both he and the metal were taken to the police office. One of the officers then went down to the place where it had been found, and, speaking to the gentlemen to whom it belonged, discovered that the precious metal was nothing more nor less than small bits of bright brass, which had been cut from mouldings. The jeweller, on hearing this fact, looked unutterable things, having given five dollars for what was not worth three cents.

The July term of the U. S. Circuit Court of New York, commenced session on Monday. Besides the ordinary business of the term, there are two criminal causes to be tried. One of them is that of a portion of the crew of the American brig Henrietta, for a transaction which took place on board of that vessel in the harbor of Trieste. Three charges had been preferred against them, viz. for "committing a revolt;" for "confinement of the captain;" and for "an attempt to commit a revolt." The other case is that of a seaman belonging to the American schooner Keskuskeag, charged with assaulting the mate with a dangerous weapon, on board of that vessel in the roadstead of Santa Cruz.

Lynch's Law.—The colored people since the late riots also seem determined to take the law into their own hands. Saturday afternoon, maugre the broiling temperature, the negro loafers who congregate about the wharves, apprehended one of their fraternity, a mulatto, at Peck slip, and placing him thwartways across an empty hogshead, proceeded to apply to his person a gentle flagellation, with a delicate cowhide, until the culprit had roared out with Macbeth, 'Hold! enough!' He had been guilty of the high misdemeanor of skinning eels at reduced prices—a shade lower than agreed upon by the combination who pursue this odoriferous occupation, sufficiently delectable, we should think, in this hot weather without the agreeable accompaniment of a horse whip.—*N. Y. Star.*

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP AMERICAN.—Letters from Apalachicola state that the packet ship American, Capt. Mathews, on the 5th of July, while lying at St. George's Island at the mouth of the bay, ready for sea, with 300 bales of cotton on board bound to New York, took fire, burned to the water's edge and sunk. The fire was spontaneous and supposed to result from oil upon some of the cotton before it came on board, no oil having been used on board the ship. Most of the sails and running rigging were saved.

The American was three years old, belonging to E. D. Hurlbut & Co., and was insured. The Cotton was shipped by various individuals. The whole loss is probably between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

[Reported for the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

POLICE, SATURDAY.—*A Hard Character.*—Charles W. Zeus, well known at the police office, was brought up in custody of Huntington the officer, before Mr. Lowndes, and charged with having obtained from several tradesmen goods under false pretences. From the testimony, it appeared that on Friday the prisoner having assumed the respectable name of Chester Jennings of the City Hotel, hired a hack, (number 50,) at the Park stand, and directed the coachman to drive to several tradesmens' stores. Under his assumed name he made purchases of goods, some of which he took with him in the coach. This morning the hack driver, in company with a person who had been cheated out of a dozen bottles of porter, who at the time of delivering them took the number of the hack, came to the police office to complain of the fraud, and to describe the delinquent. From the description given, Huntington with the intuitive perception of a New-York police officer, instantly named the man, and was furnished with a warrant for his apprehension. On going to the ferry at the foot of Grand street where Zeus had discharged the coach, Huntington learnt that the prisoner had passed the night in a neighboring house carousing until he and his boon companions had emptied the dozen bottles of porter with which he had furnished himself, and that he had disposed of several of his purchases amongst the ladies of Walnut street and its neighborhood for a tenth the price of their cost, and that but an hour since he had crossed the ferry to visit his mother on Long Island. Huntington accordingly took a wagon and went in pursuit. Arriving at the country seat of the lady, he found his man in high spirits. On recognizing his visiter, Zeus remarked, "Why, my boy, you are quick upon the trigger—it was only yesterday." "I know all about it," replied Huntington, "you are wanting in town, and so let's be off."—The prisoner said nothing in his defence, and was committed for another hearing. The fellow is but lately out of the state prison, and it is said will actually inherit, on the death of his mother, an estate worth fifty thousand dollars.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Peter A. Browne, Esq. of this city, is now engaged in making a geological survey of the river Schuylkill. He passed through Norristown on the 23d ult.

We understand that on Saturday and Sunday last, six or seven horses in Mr. Mulloy's ice carts, fell down and died, owing to the heat and over exertion.

Col. Andrew M. Prevost has tendered his resignation as Colonel of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.

The amount of tolls received on the several lines of Canal and Rail-road, in this state, for the week ending on the 19th inst. was *seven thousand, seventy five dollars and eighty-eight cents.*

The dwelling house of Mr. Jarden, corner of Juliana and Wood streets, was entered one evening last week, and robbed of a gold watch, silver spoons, and a quantity of clothing. Some of the goods have since been found in a pawnbroker's shop, Southwark, but the thief has not been detected.

Bicknell's Reporter and Counterfeit Detector has been considerably enlarged and improved. It is now one of the largest papers in the country, and the great mass of commercial and exchange information which it presents weekly, renders it an important sheet to all men of business.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Rail-road will be completed in September next. The Cars run now between Bristol and Trenton three times a day from each place.

A frame stable in Reading, belonging to the Schuylkill navigation company, was struck by lightning and destroyed, on Thursday of last week.

Several physicians of Pittsburg deny that any case of cholera has originated in that city, the present season, although it is certain that some deaths have occurred amongst those who have brought the disease, in its premonitory symptoms, from places lower down upon the river.

It ought to be known generally, that persons struck with lightning, and apparently dead, are sometimes recovered by the copious application of cold water externally, particularly upon the face.

The democratic anti-Jackson citizens of Beaver county, have nominated John Banks for Congress, and Abner Lacock and John Clark, as candidates for the State Legislature.

The Wheeling Times of 22d ult. says, since our last there has been one case of Cholera—a young man by the name of William Swift, formerly of Burlington, N. J. a blacksmith, who came to this place about ten days ago, from Zanesville.

The Hon. Charles Slade, of Illinois, died of cholera, after a few hours illness, at the house of Captain John Steen, near Vincennes, on his way home from Congress. His remains were interred at Vincennes, with Masonic honors.

Well executed counterfeit $5's of the North River Bank, have been put in circulation in New York.

Augustus L. Warner, M. D. of Baltimore, has been appointed professor of Anatomy and Surgery, in the University of Virginia.

We understand (says the Charleston Patriot of the 22d ult.) that the Planters & Mechanics' Bank, and the Union Bank of this city, have declined receiving the Government Deposits.

A company of Friends have purchased land, at the settlement of St. George's Sound, New South Wales, to the amount of £30,000.

A number of persons, generally laborers, exposed to the influence of the sun, died in New York, on Saturday, in consequence of the excessive heat.

The celebrated navigator Captain Ross, proceeded, in May last to Sweden and Norway, in order to have some ships built of *deal*, the pliability of this material being important for the new voyage which he has undertaken to the Polar regions.

The Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Mass. is about to remove to the great and fertile state of Illinois. Several families intend to go with him.

The Boston and Lowell Rail Road is to be completed this season, though it will not be brought much into use until next spring. Two locomotive engines are building for it, at Lowell, one to be called the "Double Spider" and the other the "David Crockett."

The furniture of the legislative assembly of Newfoundland, has been distrained for rent, and will be sold at public sale.

A public dinner was given to Mr. E. Forrest, in N. York, on Friday, 24th ult. at which many influential citizens were present.

Capt. Wolcott Chauncey, arrived at Pensacola on the 5th inst. and assumed the command of the Navy Yard at that station.

Letters received at Norfolk, by the steam packet Virginian from Charleston, state that the steam boat Watchman, employed on the Mobile river, had been burnt. No particulars given.

Martin, who robbed the Mechanic's Bank, in New Orleans, has been arrested and imprisoned at Puebla, in Mexico.

The Lafayette solemnities in Albany, which took place on Thursday, are said to have been the most impressive pageant ever exhibited in that city. Minute guns were fired during the day, and one of the pieces used was a twelve pounder taken by Lafayette at Yorktown.

Mr. Elliott made a successful balloon ascension from the Observatory garden, Baltimore, on Monday afternoon.

John Robertson, Esq. has been duly elected a member of the House of Representatives, from the Richmond district of Virginia. The vote in the city of Richmond was almost unanimous for Robertson.

Funeral honors to Lafayette, are about to be paid by the citizens of Boston. Mr. Edward Everett, has consented to pronounce an Eulogy on the occasion.—Contributions will be taken up for the erection of a Cenotaph in Mount Auburn. The ceremonies will take place on the 6th September, the anniversary of Lafayette's birth-day.

The heirs of Sir Walter Scott have advertised Abbotsford to be let for a term of years, in consequence of the failure of the public subscription to purchase the place for the family.

The Quebec Bank has loaned the Town Council $4000, to be appropriated to the opening and support of the new Marine Hospital at that place.

Matthews, Young, Kean, Macready and Ellen Tree, are shortly expected to arrive at New York, from Liverpool. Maywood is shortly expected, with several prominent actors.

It is reported that Robert Potter, late a member of Congress from North Carolina, was assassinated, a few days since, by Spencer C. Brien, an opposing candidate.

Four thousand dollars have been raised in the town of Owego, on the Susquehanna river, New York, for the purpose of establishing a line of steam boats to ply between that place and Wilkesbarre, Pa. a distance of about one hundred miles.

At the funeral solemnities in honor of Lafayette, at Fredericksburg, Va. the chief mourner was Mr. J. B. Herard, an aged French citizen, who was a member of the National Convention of 1792, of the Legislative Assembly which succeeded it, and a colleague of Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, on the second abdication of Napoleon.

The Savannah Georgian states that the prospect of a good Cotton crop in that state is very favorable.—The Corn crop also promises well—the showers of rain having fallen very prematurely for the latter.—The prospect of the Rice and Cane crops is also promising.

At a court of Special Sessions, held in New York on Friday of last week, *forty-nine* were tried for various offences, in less than two hours and a half. Twenty three men and five females were convicted, among them, were three husbands for beating their wives, the average punishment for which offence appears to be six month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A curious incident, illustrative of the character of birds, occurred last week at Quebec. The barn of Mr. Stewart was stricken by lightning, and was consumed. There were at the time two breeding pigeons belonging to the barn, which were outside, at the time of striking. The persons who arrived alarmed them, and they flew away, but in a short time, and when the flames surrounded the pigeon house, they both came dashing on, full wing, to their nests through the flames, and soon fell victims to their temerity.

The schr. Respect, of Mount Desert, Maine, Capt. Joshua Freeman, cleared from the Schuylkill wharves, on Saturday, with a load of coal. When a few miles down the river, Capt. Freeman fell on the deck in a state of violent illness. He became deranged, and died in a short time. He was of robust habits, and had exerted himself much through the day, which, with the excessive heat of the sun, no doubt caused his death.

The Sailors' combination is falling to pieces. There was no difficulty yesterday, in getting sailors at $12 and 13, with their landlords for security. This is the price usually given at this season of the year, when the shipping business is generally dull. There are a great many sailors in port, and many of them would be glad of employment. They have been hitherto prevented from shipping, for fear of personal violence.—*N. Y. pa.*

The Wheeling Times of the 24th ult. states that no case of Cholera was reported there on the preceding day. On the Tuesday preceding there were two deaths by cholera—Mrs. Keating and child. The general good health of the citizens was uninterrupted.—The Ohio river, on Thursday, had 3½ feet water in the channel.

The fact that out of 320 Deputies ascertained to be elected to the French Chamber of Deputies, 270 are in favor of the present administration, ensures to us the payment of the 25,000,000 francs, stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, as an indemnity for spoliations committed upon our commerce. The disposition of the King and Ministry on the subject, has been uniformly favorable.

A law having been passed in Tennessee against gambling, making the exhibition of the game of Faro punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary—it was attempted to avoid the law by making some changes in the game, and calling it *forty-eight*. The Courts have ruled that it is the same game, in the meaning of the statute, and sentenced a person accordingly to two years confinement.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Samuel Skinner, a grocer, committed suicide, at his residence in Hampton, (Va.) on Sunday morning, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol.

SEA SICKNESS.—The Boston Galaxy states that a merchant of that place, died a few days since, at Portland, in consequence of a very severe attack of sea-sickness, which he suffered on his passage to that place. Though sometimes the case, death from seasickness is rather a rare occurrence.

The conduct of the military of this city, toward their visitors from New York, the Pulaski Cadets, was in the highest degree creditable to their public spirit. Every possible attention was bestowed upon their guests during their stay in the city. Among those conspicuous in their exertions to render the trip of the Cadets agreeable, the officers of the Junior Artillerists, Capt. Baker and Lieut. Fritz, are especially entitled to receive honorable mention.

The address of John M. Scott, Esq. delivered before the Literary Societies, of Lafayette College, at Easton, on the 4th of July last, has been published in pamphlet form. It is a chaste and eloquent production, highly creditable to Mr. Scott's talents.

We see it stated that Mr. Forrest has amassed a fortune of $100,000 by his performances, on the stage. It will be recollected that he commenced his brief but brilliant career only a few years ago, a pennyless, and almost unfriended boy.

Joseph King, of Chambersburg, a man addicted to habits of intemperance, committed suicide on the 21st instant, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Judge Darling, of New Haven, professes to supply that market with strawberries, not only all summer but half the fall. They are the monthly strawberry, the cultivation of which he has improved so as to furnish a daily supply.

The cities of Charleston and Savannah appear to have been unusually healthy for some time past. In Charleston, during the week ending on the 22d, there were but 20 deaths—of which only four were whites. In Savannah, during a like period there had been but one death, and that a non-resident.

A second cemetery for the metropolis is now forming at Bayswater, near Kensington Gardens, London. It is to comprise 53 acres, to be beautifully laid out and planted, and to be ornamented with a chapel "like the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem." The cost is expected to be £81,000.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th, says, the weather has been very warm in the middle of the day, during the past ten days, but the mornings and evenings are becoming cool and agreeable. Light showers have not been unfrequent, and health is prevalent in the city. We hear of no sickness at all.

It is stated that there are in Ireland, five millions of acres of uncultivated lands. A project is now on foot to bring them into profitable use. The number of acres of cultivated lands is said to be twelve millions.

Small portable steam engines, three feet square, have been invented, says the New York Times, which, at an expense of a tender and one hundred weight of coals per day, lift two tons and a half of brick and mortar daily, to the height of a four story building.—The whole apparatus can be carried on a cart.

Miss Philips, Sheridan Knowles and Old Mathews, are now on their way to New York, shipped by Price, of the Park theatre.

The number of emigrants supported by public charity, in the state of New York last year, was 30,000.

The dwelling house of Mr. N. G. Norcross, Bangor, Me. was destroyed by fire a few days since.

Several sharks of large size have been seen off Castle Garden, New York, within a few days past.

The Lady of the Lake foundered a few days since off Gravelly Bay, on the British side of Lake Erie, and two of the three persons on board, one of whom was the eldest son of P. W. Baker, Esq. Canal Collector of Buffalo, are supposed to have been drowned. The third drifted ashore upon the vessel's hatch.

IPSWICH.—This town, one of the most ancient in New England, is to celebrate its second hundredth year on the 15th of August. Two orators have been appointed for the occasion, viz. the Hon. Rufus Choate, Member of Congress of Salem, and the Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D. of Newburyport, both men of distinguished talents, and natives of Ipswich.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—It is stated in an English paper that the number of persons who arrived at Gravesend, on the Thames, in two successive Sundays, in steamboats, was *seven thousand five hundred!*

CASUALTY.—A foreigner named William Gallagher, about forty years of age, while at work quarrying stone in the hot sun, on Saturday afternoon, was suddenly taken ill. He was conveyed to a house near by, where he died in a few minutes after. Gallagher had been in this country about a year, and was about to return to Ireland for his family. His death was attributed, by the Coroner, to excessive heat.

CANADA.—The Montreal Gazette of last Saturday says, that during the hot weather of the preceding, and several days in the beginning of last week, there were some cases of severe sickness and sudden deaths, which from their resemblance to the cholera of 1832, created some uneasiness; but from the more favorable temperature of the atmosphere for the last few days, these appearances have diminished, or nearly totally disappeared. At the shed provided near the windmills for the sick, whence the most exaggerated accounts had proceeded, no more than fifteen deaths had occurred during the week ending on Friday last.

LOWER CANADA.—Mrs. Atkinson and her daughter were killed by lightning in the storm of Wednesday, the 23d ult. at Rawdon, Lower Canada. On one of the days of extreme heat, a gentleman traveling on the Chambly road, lost his horse beyond Longueuil; the poor animal fell dead in the road. Two young catholic divinity students, named Frazer and Kelly have been drowned near Chambly.

CUSTOMER EXTRA.—As a countryman was driving a cow and calf up Broadway, N. Y. on Wednesday afternoon, the young quadruped suddenly parted company with its mother, darted suddenly upon the side walk, and thence into a store superbly fitted up with wigs and curls. Not satisfied with the splendid array in front, he paid a visit to the back room, where the ladies were engaged in manufacturing. The object of his call was not precisely ascertained.

GOLD REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA!—It is stated in the Lancaster Journal, that veins of gold having large deposits, have been found in that county, which are thought to be as rich as any mine in the South. With her Iron and Coal, her veins of Gold, and above all, her hardy and industrious population, the Key stone State must ever continue to be a great and powerful commonwealth.

Caught in his own trap.—Mr. Vallieres of Three Rivers—the judge who committed Mr. Barron the advocate to prison, for a contempt of court, has been himself committed to the same prison for the like offence, towards the sitting magistrates in Quarter Sessions. Messrs. Barron and Vallieres can now, undisturbed, discuss the propriety of the imprisonment of either of them.

A particular account of the last Mormon campaign in Missouri, is given in the Western papers. The belligerents seem to have been mutually exasperated, and to have approached very near to a general and bloody battle. The numbers engaged in the contest on both sides are much larger than we had supposed, before seeing these authentic details. The Mormons assembled late in June in Clay County, (Mo.) and were reinforced by parties principally from Ohio, until they mustered from 800 to 1000 men, armed with "guns, tomahawks, knives, and from two to four braces of pistols each." Their design was to cross the river and take possession of Jackson county—the 'Zion,' as they term it, of their faith. Their leader, the prophet Jo Smith, promised them to "raise again" all who should be slain in fighting the battle for the possession of this Holy Land. The Jackson county people were equally determined to resist the passage of the river, at all hazards. A letter from a person on the spot, published in Maysville, Ky., says that Jackson County raised 900, and Lafayette 400, and that several hundred more were ready to come at a moment's warning. The feeling of the people may be conjectured from the expression of opinion in the letters quoted, that had the Mormons attempted to cross the river, not one of them would have been "left to tell the tale." "No quarter would have been given, and we could have *killed most of them* before they got across the river."

There were some attempts at negotiation. The Jackson county people offered to buy all the lands of the Mormons at a double price—which was refused. The invaders professed peaceable intentions, and a desire only to take quiet possession of their own lands—professions which appear to have got no credit.

In the end, however, they desisted from the enterprise, and postponed the crusade for the possession of their "Zion," for fifty or a hundred years. They will take up their intermediate residence somewhere else; and thus the battle, which must have been obstinate and very bloody, was avoided.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of ordinary justice, that means will be found, for making compensation to these deluded men for the property they are forced to abandon, as well as for the damages they have sustained by being driven out.—*Balt. Amer.*

IMPROVEMENTS.

It affords us pleasure at all times to notice the improvements which are in progress in our State. We therefore copy the following editorial remarks in relation to the town of Williamsport, from the Lycoming Herald:—

OUR BOROUGH.—Some weeks since we prepared a notice of the various improvements in a state of progress in our borough, as well as some others that have been finished during the past and present seasons. By some means the article was mislaid, and consequently did not appear. We confess we have been somewhat remiss in delaying this matter so long, inasmuch as the improvements are such as to demand a flattering notice.

Three fine brick buildings, have been put up this summer, and are now under roof; one by J. Grafius, Esq. one by Gen. Anthony, and one by W. F. Packer, Esq. They are all rapidly progressing towards completion. The proprietors of these buildings have thus far been characterized by a spirit of liberality, which reflects much credit on them, and if the same spirit is continued, the buildings, will, when finished, contribute greatly to the beauty of the town. Preparations are also being made, for two more brick buildings, both to be erected during the present summer.

A substantial, as well as handsome frame building, for a store room, has just been finished by Messrs. Smith & Williams, which in connexion with the one we occupy along side of it, (and which has also been built, during the present season,) are by no means the least ornamental of the improvements of the day.

During the last season, two very fine brick buildings were erected that do honor to their respective owners, as well as the persons concerned in the architecture. The one built by Mr. J. H. Cowden, is second to none in this part of the State. The style is such as is rarely to be met with in the interior; the entire arrangement is decidedly good, uniting an air of elegance and neatness with great convenience and taken altogether is a finished specimen of architecture.—The house built by the Messrs. Heylmans, is also in good taste, and adds very much to the appearance of that part of the town in which it is located.

THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Messrs. Harpers, of New York, have just published, in a handsome octavo, of more than three hundred pages, the *Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi*, to Itasca Lake, *the actual source of this river*, performed in the year 1832, under the direction of Henry R. Schoolcraft. The volume embraces an explanatory trip through the St. Croix and Burntwood (or Broule) River. The details of these expeditions are, in the highest degree, interesting and important, and the work will prove a valuable acquisition to the library of every man of observation.

The expedition was undertaken in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, with a view to put an end to the hostilities between the Chippewas and Sioux. The work is embellished with maps, and an appendix is added, furnishing a description of the Natural History of the North-western territory, several lectures on the Indian language, and the correspondence between Captain Schoolcraft and the War Department.

The subjoined extract, giving a description of the source of the great Mississippi, will be read with interest.

Itasca Lake, the *Lac la Biche* of the French, is in every respect, a beautiful sheet of water, seven or eight miles in extent, lying among hills of diluvial formation, surmounted with pines, which fringe the distant horizon, and form an agreeable contrast with the greener foliage of its immediate shores. Its greatest length, is from south-east to north-west, with a southern prolongation, or bay, which receives a brook. The waters are transparent and bright, and reflect a foliage produced by the elm, lynn, maple and cherry, together with other species more abundant in northern latitudes. The lake itself is of irregular form, which will be best illustrated by the accompanying sketch: It has a singular island, upon which we landed, after an hour's paddling from the spot of our arrival and embarkation. We found here, the forest trees above named, growing promiscuously with the betula and spruce. The bones of fish and of tortoise, found at the locality of former Indian camp-fires, indicate the existence of these species in the lake. We observed a deer, standing in the margin of the lake. And, here, as well as throughout the lakes of the region, found the duck, teal and loon, in possession of their favorite seclusions. Innumerable shells, (a species of small helix,) were driven up to the head of the island. Other parts of the lake yield small species of the unio, which were found strewing the bed of the outlet. And it may here be remarked that this shell exists, in the largest and heaviest species heretofore known, in the lower parts of this stream—the Mississippi having its origin here.

The outlet of Itasca Lake, is perhaps ten to twelve feet broad, with an apparent depth of twelve to eighteen inches. The discharge of water appears to be copious, compared to its inlet. Springs may, however, produce accessions which are not visible, and this is probable both from the geological character of the country, and the transparency and coolness of the water.

The height of this lake, above the sea, is an object of geographical interest, which, in the absence of actual survey, it may subserve the purposes of useful inquiry, to estimate. From notes taken on the ascent, it cannot be short of one hundred and sixty feet above Cass Lake. Adding the estimate of 1330 feet, submitted in 1820, as the elevation of that lake, the Mississippi may be considered to originate at an altitude of 1490, say 1500 feet above the Atlantic. Its length, assuming former data as the basis, and computing it, through the Itascan, or west fork, may be placed at 3160 miles; 182 of which, comprises an estimate of its length above Cass Lake. Its general course in *ascending*, above the latter point, is north of west, as far as Lac Travers. Then south to its primary forks which is continued, following up the east fork to Kubbakunna Lake, and for some distance further. It then varies a short distance, north and north-west, then south-west and south, and finally south-west, to its main source in Omowa Lake. The portage thence to Itasca Lake, is west south-west. Both these lakes appear to rise in springs, on the height of land. They are separated by about six miles of country. Their latitude, we had no means of accurately determining. From daily notes of the courses and distances, kept by Lieut. J. Allen, as indicated by a compass and watch, their position is, however, shown to be *south-west*, and not, as heretofore supposed, *north-west*, of Cass Lake. They are, in fact, a little south of west from Leech Lake, which is placed, on our best maps, in 47° 16'. The highest northing attained by the Mississippi, is one of the great deluvial plateau, containing the contiguous waters of Lakes La Salle, Marquette and Travers, which cannot vary more than a few minutes, from 48°. These facts will explain the error of the elder geographical writers, who supposed that the parallel of 49° would intersect the Mississippi. Its origin in the remote and unfrequented area of country, between Leech Lake and Red river, probably an entire degree of latitude south of Turtle Lake, which still figures on some of our maps as its *source*, throws both the forks of this stream out of the usual route of the fur trade, and furnishes perhaps the best reason why its actual sources have remained so long enveloped in obscurity.

The Mississippi river traverses more degrees of latitude than any other river in America, and the remark might, perhaps, be extended to the habitable globe.—The extremes of its changes in climate and vegetable productions, are, consequently, very great. It occupies more than three thousand miles of the distance between the arctic circle and the equator. Long as it is, however, it has a tributary longer than itself, (the Missouri.) Like the Niger, its mouth was discovered by expeditions down its current, but unlike that stream which has so long held the geographical world in suspense, its sources have been also sought from its central parts. Its entire course is, at length, known.—And we may now appeal with full certainty to the Balize and Itasca Lake, as its most extreme points. At the latter, it is a placid basin of transparent spring water. At the former, it is as turbid as earth in suspension can make it, and carries a forest of floating trees on its bosom. Below the junction of its primary forks, it expands at very unequal distances, into eight sheets of clean water, each of which has features worthy of admiration. Four of these, Lac Travers, Cass Lake, Winnepec, and Lake Pepin, are lakes of handsome magnitude, and striking scenery. The number of its tributaries of the first, and the second and the third class, is so large that it would furnish a labor of some research, to determine it. The Missouri, the Ohio, and the Arkansas are of the noblest class. Whoever has stood at the junction of these streams, as the writer has done, must have been impressed with an idea of magnitude and power, which words are incapable of conveying. The broadest parts of its channel lie in the central portions of its valley. Its depth is great in all its lower parts, and increases as it flows on to the Gulf, and its general descent and velocity are such as to appear very striking characteristics.* Noble views arrest the eye of the observer, in every part of its diversified course. Originating in a heavy and extensive bed of diluvial soil, superimposed upon primitive strata, it soon wears its channel down to the latter, and after running over them for several hundred miles, plunges a length, at the Falls of St. Anthony, over the carboniferous limestone formation, which is so prevalent and so valuable for its mineral deposites, below that point. This is finally succeeded by diluvial and alluvial banks, the latter of which are semi-annually enriched by fresh deposites and exhibit a delta as broad and as exuberant as the Nile. Like the latter, it has its cataracts in the Falls of St. Anthony and Pukaigama, and in numerous lesser leaps and cascades, where its current is tossed into foam, and threatens destruction to the navigation. Such are its physical traits, and these enough in their character, magnitude, and variety to lead our contemplations irresistibly, "through nature, up to nature's God."

---

* From the data, above given, the descent of the Mississippi, will average a fraction over five inches, per mile, a result not essentially different from that furnished by the data, which I submitted in my Narrative Journal, 1820, but which was differently stated from haste and inadvertence. For a prompt notice of the error, I feel indebted to Hamilton Fulton, Esq. who soon after the appearance of the work, wrote to my publishers on the subject.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A beautiful ship of 550 tons owned by Mr. Stephen Baldwin of this city, will be launched from the ship yard of Mr. Vandusen, at Kensington, on Saturday, 2d August, at 11 o'clock.

The following is the Standard value of GOLD according to an act of Congress.

AMERICAN, (coined before July 31st, 1834,) is valued at 94 8-10 cts. to the dwt. or 25 6-20 grs. to the dollar. Coined after July 31st, 1834, at 93 cts. to the dwt. or 25 3-4 grs. to the dollar.

ENGLISH, BRAZILIAN AND PORTUGUESE.—94 8-10 cts. to the dwt. (when 22 carat) or 25 6-20 grs. to the dollar.

FRENCH.—93 1-8 cts. to the dwt. (when 21 car. 2 4-10 grs.) or 25 3-4 grs. to the dollar.

SPANISH, MEXICAN AND COLOMBIAN.—89 9-10 cts. to the dwt. (when 20 car. 3 7-16 grs.) or 26 7-10 grs. to the dollar.

The above are the only descriptions of Gold that pass current in the United States. All other kinds are sold at a certain rate per dwt. according to the purity of the Gold.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The child of Jonathan McClure, No. 32 Orchard street, for whom so much search was made on Saturday and Sunday, was this morning found dead in the vault belonging to its father's premises. The boy was five years old, and is supposed to have fallen in when no person was near enough to hear his cries. It is impossible to conceive of a death more horrible.—*Albany Jour.*

Lines written by a Suitor underneath a statue of Justice, placed outside of a Court of Law. (*From the German.*)

Time out of mind has this poor lady been
Waiting outside, in hopes to be let in.
I have still greater reason to complain—
I entered long ago, but can't get out again. T.F.

FASTING EXTRA.—Therese Seumer, wife of Joseph Plout, of St. Martin, was last week in exhibition at the Court House in Montreal. She has taken no nourishment for two years and a half, except a few spoonfuls of milk, tea or oat water, at a time, which she swallows drop by drop, and often passes three or four days without this slight aliment. Her appearance is healthy, and she feels no pain excepting when she drinks which causes her stomach to swell. She carries with her a lump of sugar, which she occasionally applies to her mouth.

Route from Boston to Providence—to New York by steam boat—the steamer Providence.

—LONG ISLAND SOUND, July 22d, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—I have stolen away from my pleasant and entertaining companions on the upper deck of the Providence, to write you another line in reference to my progress. I left Boston, and its obliging inhabitants, on Monday, in the accommodation coach for Providence, R. I. which place I reached in about six hours. The route passes through Dedham, Attleboro', and other thriving towns, but the general appearance of the country is less interesting than the scenery in other parts of the state. The stage accommodations are excellent, and fully equal, if not superior to the stage routes in Pennsylvania. There are several lines of stages passing between Providence and Boston, competent to carry any number of passengers. The best is the Pilot Line, which leaves the latter city at 6 A. M. and is about five hours on the road, the distance being full forty miles. None but picked horses are used in the teams, and they have five changes on the route.

Providence is rather a dull city, in its general aspect, and we found so little to entertain us, that we resolved to leave it as soon as possible. The morning boat from New York brought on the Tompkins Blues, the well disciplined volunteer corps that visited Philadelphia, some time since. One of the Providence companies paraded, to give them a reception, and escort them through the city. To-morrow there is to be a grand jubilee, in honor of the Blues. We took passage for New York, in the new steam-boat Providence, capt. Thayer, which left at noon. Soon after dinner we passed Newport, Conn. an ancient but not a flourishing town, at which place we left some of our company, bound for the beach, where I am told there is a delightful surf. N. Biddle, Esq. and family, of Philadelphia, are now at that place. Early in the afternoon we reached Point Judith, the passage around which was much less boisterous than we expected, owing to the excellence of our boat, which is one of the best sea-boats I was ever on. She is a neat, trim-built vessel, the swiftest on the line, and is now gliding down Long Island Sound, at the rate of perhaps fifteen miles an hour, with less of a rolling or uneasy motion than you experience in crossing over to Camden. Her accommodations are decidedly superior, and all hands on board, from the captain down to the lowest servant, are polite and attentive, and familiar with their business.

In such a boat, with such a captain, with entertaining company, and pleasant weather, you may well suppose that the trip will prove a pleasant one. It is now about dusk; the sun has just sunk below the hills of Connecticut, leaving behind him the rich and gorgeous tints, which so often decorate, with nature's own drapery, the western heavens, and inspire the mind of the admirer of nature with sublime emotions. Though not unusually enthusiastic in my temperament, I have never seen the sun declining below the western horizon, without feeling that there is a poetry in nature, of which language can convey no correct idea. The subject is too lofty, too magnificent to be approached by a common pen, and while men can fully realise themselves the sublimity of the scene, they can convey no impression of their feelings to others. On this occasion there was much that was new to us all, to interest our minds. The last rays of the sun fell on the almost unruffled surface of a vast and expansive sheet of water, upon which the white sails of numerous crafts were seen in every direction—the sky, with the exception of a few clouds, which floated in the west, enlivened and radiant with glowing colours, was clear—and deep crimson tints marked the decline of the great luminary, as if to inspire us, unthinking mortals, with a proper sense of his beauty and his glory. The effect altogether was grand and magnificent, and if such a scene could be witnessed no where else but in this Sound, I should visit it often to enjoy the high gratification it has afforded.

The arrangements for the night have already been made, and we are still moving on rapidly, with the prospect of reaching New York at an early hour in the morning. Lights have been hung at each end of the boat, and the pilot has one near his compass in the wheel-house. With this aid, and by the beacon lights along the shore, he is enabled to steer with perfect confidence. The upper deck is filled with ladies, the cabin is illuminated, and here and there is a gentleman with a book, others with writing apparatus, and others preparing to retire to their births. Every thing looks neat and comfortable, and every body seems satisfied and pleased.

My friends are importuning me to come on deck, and see the beautiful effect of the moon shining on the water. I am obliged to accede and promise to sing "Oft in the stilly night." Therefore adieu.

Suspicion of Murder.—On Saturday afternoon, a good looking young Irishwoman, with an infant about two weeks old, was overtaken by an Irishman at the Hackensack bridge, while in the act of paying her toll, which she did from a handful of change. They passed on together, and rested awhile at the half way house, whence they proceeded on the road to Belleville. About 5 o'clock, a few hours after, he returned and stated that he had been to Belleville, leaving the woman on the road, and on his return saw the infant in the bushes, but could not find the mother.—Mr. Huff, of the half way house, with some others proceeded in search, having first secured the man, and found the child as represented lying on its face in the wet meadow along side the road, nearly suffocated.—The dead body of the mother was found, after long search, early the next morning. The body was considerably bruised, and we understand exhibited evidences of violence. A Coroner's inquest was summoned yesterday, but we have not heard the result. We learn, however, there was some difficulty in coming to a decision. The man has been taken to Hackensack on suspicion of having murdered her.—*N. Y. paper.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

One Day Later from Europe.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce have received, by the arrival of the packet ship Samson, Capt. Chadwick, a London paper of June 24th, from which these items of news are extracted.

The bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was lost on its second reading in the House of Lords, June 23d. An amendment was moved by the Earl of Malmsbury "that the bill be read a second time that day six months," and carried by a vote of 140 to 38—majority against the bill, 92. In the course of the debate, the Earl of Winchelsea denounced the proposed measure as "an insult to the Almighty!"

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithe Bill being under consideration, Mr. O'Connell moved that any sums raised in lieu of Tithes should, after providing for vested interests, be applied to objects of general utility and charity." Lost, yeas 99, nays 360.

LONDON, June 23rd Evening.

City—Monday evening.—Since the morning we have received no addition to the political information from the Continent and the Peninsula. Money has been more difficult to-day, and the apathy of speculation in the British funds is said to be mainly caused by the want of confidence in the pending measures of the present ministry.

It will also be seen that the foreign markets equally partake of the gloom of the British, and the rage for speculation is suspended.

GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING.—We are authorised to state that a general meeting of the Protestants of Ireland will be held in the city of Dublin in the last week of July—the week after next,—attended with circumstances of such a character as must ensure the attendance of gentlemen of the most remote provinces in the kingdom. Subjects will be discussed and resolutions be adopted—sentiments be uttered and speakers present themselves, calculated to inspire our friends with hope—to fill our implacable foes with consternation and dismay. Brighter and happier days are in prospect for us; and we hope in our next to be able to give the requisition, and to go somewhat into the detail of the particulars at which we only at present glance. But we make this announcement for the purpose of giving our friends timely notice, so that they may make their arrangements for being present.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

BERLIN, June 16.—A Dantzic timber merchant is gone to Poland to purchase large quantities of timber. Orders have been received for 2000 wooden houses to be taken to pieces and embarked at Dantzic for Toulon, and thence to Algiers to be employed in building a new town or suburb. The entire stock of zinc here, even that which has just arrived, has been bought up at a high price for the Russian Government.

Late from Mexico.—The schooner Shenandoah, Moore, master, arrived at Pensacola on the 7th inst. in four days from Tampico. Political troubles seem to be increasing at Tampico, and throughout Mexico, Santa Anna at the head of a large army was operating in the interior, while on the 28th ultimo, the town and garrison of Tampico declared for him. There is no longer any doubt that he has thrown himself into the arms of his old enemies, the priests. It is through them that he is now supplied with the sinews of war.

The late commandant at Tampico made his escape to New Orleans. When capt. Moore sailed, a number of persons suspected of having aided the escape, had been arrested and thrown into prison.

Business of all kinds, was at a stand.

A letter from Madrid states that orders have been sent to Lyons for a quantity of rich stuffs, for the purpose of making a gorgeous dress for the Queen Regent of Spain, to be worn on the day she opens the Cortes. A magnificent velvet robe, with a long train, and superbly embroidered with towers and lions, the ancient symbols of Castille and Leon, is mentioned; and also an immense veil, which, according to ancient custom, is to be of sufficient length to reach to the end of the robe, and likewise enriched with splendid embroideries representing the same emblems of the union of the two kingdoms.

FROM MEXICO.—The Schr. Fleurdel Mar, captain Rogers, arrived at New York, 25th ultimo, from Vera Cruz. Capt. Rogers reports that General St. Anna was besieging the city of Puebla, which was expected not to hold out much longer. Rumors were current at V. C. that Gen. St. A. had met with a slight defeat at Puebla, but he had however rallied his troops and cut off the supplies of that city. The cry of the party now is "Religion and Santa Anna!" who, it is reported, receives $60,000 per month from the Church and aristocratic party, with which St. Anna appears to have united himself. His old friends are bitter against him. Vera Cruz had but partially pronounced in his favor, the commander general remaining yet undetermined and permitting a few to pronounce their opinions. Some of the States were for and against him, and the termination of the revolution doubtful, and the country more unsettled than ever.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bickwell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1834.

ASHES..		
Pot,	cwt	[illegible]
Pearl,		[illegible]
BUTTER..		
Fresh,	lb	[illegible]
Extra No. 1		[illegible]
No. 2		[illegible]
No. 3		[illegible]
COAL..		
Lehigh,	ton	[illegible]
Schuylkill,		[illegible]
COFFEE..Duty..free.		
Java,		[illegible]
St. Domingo,		[illegible]
Porto Rico,		[illegible]
Cuba,		[illegible]
Maracaibo		[illegible]
Laguira,		[illegible]
Jamaica,		[illegible]
Rio,		[illegible]
COTTON..Duty..3cts per lb.		
Louisiana,		[illegible]
Mobile,		[illegible]
Ten. Ala. and Ten.		[illegible]
N. C. and Geo.		[illegible]
N. C. and Va.		[illegible]
FREIGHTS..		
To Pittsburgh, per wagon,	100lbs	[illegible]
do. via canal,		[illegible]
Wheeling, pr wag.		[illegible]
Pottsville, via canal,	ton	[illegible]
Salt, via steamb.		[illegible]
FLOUR and MEAL..		
Superfine,	bbl	[illegible]
Fine,		[illegible]
Middling,		[illegible]
Corn meal,		[illegible]
do. in hhds		[illegible]
GRAIN..		
Rye, Pennsylv.		[illegible]
Rye, Southern,		[illegible]
Wheat, Pennsylv.		[illegible]
do. South,	bush.	[illegible]
Corn, L. C. white,		[illegible]
do. L. C. yellow,		[illegible]
do. U. C. round,		[illegible]
Oats, Pennsylv.		[illegible]
Southern,		[illegible]
Barley, Eastern,		[illegible]
do. Pennsyl.		[illegible]
HOPS..		

1st sort, 1833,	lb	14 15
MOLASSES..Duty..5 cts per gal.		
New Orleans,		[illegible]
Sugar-house,		[illegible]
do. New York,		[illegible]
do. Philad.		[illegible]
do. Steam,		[illegible]
Trinidad,		[illegible]
Porto Rico,		[illegible]
English French Isl.		[illegible]
Havana & Matanzas,		[illegible]
MACKEREL..		
No. 1.	bbl	[illegible]
No. 2.		[illegible]
No. 3.		[illegible]
OIL..		
Linseed, Am. from store,		[illegible]
do. Dutch,		[illegible]
Whale,	gal.	[illegible]
Sperm. winter,		[illegible]
do.		[illegible]
PLASTER PARIS..		
do. Delaware,	ton	[illegible]
do. Schuylkill,		[illegible]
SEEDS..		
Clover,	bush	[illegible]
Flaxseed, rough,		[illegible]
do. clean,	cask	[illegible]
Timothy,	cask	[illegible]
Herds,	bush	[illegible]
WHISKEY..		
Rye, in bbls		[illegible]
do. hhds		[illegible]
do. from wagons		[illegible]
WOOL..		
Prime, Saxony fleece,		[illegible]
Am. merch. full blood,		[illegible]
do. ¾ blood,		[illegible]
do. ½ blood,		[illegible]
do. ¼ and com.		[illegible]
Am. unwash. full bl'd,		[illegible]
do. ¾ blood,		[illegible]
do. ½ blood,		[illegible]
do. ¼ and com.		[illegible]
Super. pulled lambs,		35 40
No. 1. do.		[illegible]
No. 2. do.		[illegible]
No. 3. do.		[illegible]
Sausage, clean,		[illegible]
Pen. sheep, E.F.& S.		[illegible]
do. lambs,		[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 2, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

Stephen Smith, who recently left Ulster, (Pa.) for the West, with the load of a debt of two years and three months' subscription to the Saturday Evening Post on his back, is requested to make early arrangements for its settlement, or inform us of his location.

EXERCISE.

Several new and handsomely finished Omnibusses have lately been added to the line running between Kensington and the Navy Yard, and by the new arrangement, coaches leave the Exchange for each place every twenty minutes. Shannon, the enterprising proprietor, seems determined to do all in his power to promote the convenience of the public.

Persons of sedentary habits will derive much advantage from an occasional ride in an Omnibuss over our rough streets. The motion of the coach, though less violent than the exercise of riding a trotting horse, is no mean substitute for that recreation, and the cost is infinitely less. A York shilling will pay for a ride of two miles, and for five dollars, an amount often wasted in useless luxuries, the citizen is furnished with a season ticket, which entitles him to ride as often as he likes daily, for three months. Hundreds, we have no doubt, by expending this sum in this way, might safely calculate upon having double the amount deducted from the bill of their family physician.

On Sunday morning a bundle of clothes was found lying on the shore of the Schuylkill River, a few miles above the city, by Mr. Peter Becktel, under circumstances which strongly impressed his mind that some one had been drowned. Search was made in the water, and after three hours' labour, the body of a man, five feet seven inches high, with brown hair, name unknown, was discovered and dragged to the shore. It was clothed in blue pantaloons, Canton-flannel and muslin shirts, woollen stockings, and coarse shoes.—The bundle found by Mr. Becktel contained an old pair of white corderoy pantaloons, two worsted vests, a nankeen roundabout, and an old chip hat. Further particulars may be obtained of the Coroner, No. 121 Poplar lane.

Cholera.—Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, has published a bulletin, dated July 17th, from which it appears that the towns in Ohio, which have suffered most severely from Cholera, are Fulton, Columbia and Anderson, all in Miami county. In the town of Fulton alone, consisting of 1000 inhabitants, there have been 35 deaths between April 28th and July 17th—a proportion as great as died in Cincinnati in 1832. All the deaths in Fulton occurred amongst the poor and most distressed inhabitants, in confined shanties and damp situations, near tanneries and collections of mud; the inhabitants of the upper part of a house often escaping, while those in the basement universally suffered. No apprehensions of its extension are entertained.

Quebec.—Of twenty-three cases admitted to the hospital during three days, only three terminated fatally.

Montreal.—The Sanitary Committee of Montreal, have made a report of the number of cases of this frightful disease that have come under their cognizance in the different hospitals. From the 11th July, the first day of the appearance of cholera, to the 22d inst. 41 cases have been received at the hospitals, of which 28 have proved fatal—11 had been discharged as convalescent—remaining 5. Every arrangement for preventing the spread of this direful malady has been adopted. Clean hospitals, indefatigable physicians, attentive nurses and good medicines have been prepared. That it has not created greater havoc is a matter of surprise, as in many parts emigrants, amounting to one and two hundred, were found huddled together in a small building, surrounded by filth. Numbers who were unable, for want of means, to reach their point of destination, have been forwarded by the Emigrant Society and other institutions. 972 of this class had already been thus dispersed. The Sanitary Committee call upon the authorities to co-operate with them in removing existing nuisances which may tend to injure the general health of the city.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office their papers are received.

Notwithstanding the ungentlemanly remarks of C. W. E. in explaining the reasons why he sent the same article to two distinct publications, we think proper to state, that the delay in the appearance of the article in our columns, was occasioned by its being mislaid. We were not acquainted with the address of the author, or he would have been informed of the fact. The course pursued by C. W. E. we consider in all respects unjustifiable.

To the scurrility of the writer's organ, we have no reply to make.

We have no knowledge of the circumstance alluded to by "S. M." The writer is entirely wrong in his suppositions and conclusions.

Lines by "J." the "Lost Boy," and the articles furnished by "W. J." are inadmissible.

"C. C. G. next week.

"The Crusade Queen," is a well written sketch, but deficient in incident and interest. Straight-forward stories, not designed to illustrate some principle or trait of character, and without particular brilliancy of thought and language, fatigue rather than edify the reader.

The correspondent who furnished the article headed "Mysterious Affair," should have left us his name.

"Medicus," is but an indifferent rhymster. We trust he is more eminent in "compounds."

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

July 25.—Received from		*Received from*	
Geo. H. Roberts,	$13 00	W. Eggleston, Esq.	2 00
Edwin Walker,	2 00	Robert Speer, Esq.	4 00
D. R. W. McIver,	1 00	W. Balcher, Esq.	1 00
Wm. L. Post, Esq.	4 00	*July 29.*	
I. W. Abraham, Esq.	5 00	J. Crane,	10 00
E. Stone, Esq.	2 00	Thomas Charles,	2 00
Isaac Price, Esq.	10 00	Elhson Smith, Esq.	5 00
July 26.		S. Smoker, Esq.	2 00
C. Whittlesey, Esq.	2 00	Richard Gentry, Esq.	5 00
L. K. Brown, Esq.	10 00	*July 30.*	
E. M. Davis, Esq.	2 00	W. K. Briers, Esq.	5 00
J. W. Robinson, Esq.	5 00	Lewis Davis, Esq.	2 00
W. S. Walkerson,	2 00	S. Schoolfield, Esq.	6 00
C. M. Brawner, Esq.	2 00	Chas. Divine, Esq.	2 00
R. W. Burton, Esq.	5 00	John Hurst,	5 00
July 28.		Jno. Clark, (nett)	1 62
E. B. Rothmahler,	4 25	W. H. Palmer,	2 00
D. F. Britton,	13 00	Safford Hopkins,	3 00
C. J. Burnett, Esq.	2 00	*July 31.*	
W. L. Langley, Esq.	5 00	T. A. Anderson, Esq.	2 00
James Case, Esq.	6 00	Samuel Ritter, Esq.	18 90
F. Benson, Esq.	2 00		

On Sunday, the mercury in New York stood at 93 in the shade. On Wednesday it stood at 63, making a difference of 30 degrees.

Hints to Travellers.

Persons who travel for health or recreation, are frequently much at a loss to know where to put up, particularly in places where there are several houses of equal pretensions to excellence of accommodations. Such will no doubt be obliged to us for the annexed hints.

Those who journey eastward will probably desire to spend a day or two in New York, where there are several well kept and comfortable public houses, though none, perhaps, equal to Head's, of this city. The City Hotel is a large and convenient establishment, but we dislike the fashion, among the boarders, of seating themselves at the dinner table, before the meats are served. This deviation from etiquette may, perhaps, be accounted for in the fact, that the house is much frequented by foreigners, unacquainted with American manners. It should, however, be promptly corrected, even at the expense of offending the Hall's and Hamilton's who may be there sojourning.

The route up the North river to Albany is at all times pleasant and agreeable. All the boats of the regular line are expeditious and in good order. The traveller may stop at West Point, and spend twenty four hours very agreeably in rambling among the monuments on the hills, or he may progress to Catskill, and occupy a day or two on the lofty mountains, twelve miles distant. At Pine Orchard, on the centre elevation, there is a good house, where they make juleps for two shillings, and shave for one. The cascades, in the immediate vicinity, are objects of interest to all strangers, and should not, under any circumstances be neglected. The charges here are *high*, corresponding with the altitude of the situation.

In Albany, the stranger will be sure of finding a comfortable house at Congress Hall, opposite the Park, kept by Mr. Landon. The situation is in a quiet and fashionable part of the town, contiguous to the residence of Gov. Marcy, and other distinguished gentry, and it commands a view of almost the whole city. Landon is polite and obliging, and his pastry cook serves up a most excellent dish called "Regency pudding," which we have never found elsewhere.

From this city, stages start daily, in every direction. Saratoga Springs are distant about thirty miles, which may be travelled in a rail road car in three hours. There is less company than usual at the Springs this season, and some strangers prefer visiting the Shaker's settlement, about eight miles from Albany, where there is much to excite attention. The Shakers, however, should always be visited on a Sabbath day, in order to witness their curious ceremonies, without a knowledge of which no correct idea can be formed of their habits and character.

Sunday, with the Shakers, is a day of recreation, upon which they dance, jump and sing, for hours in succession. They are polite to strangers, and willingly admit them into their sanctuary, imposing no other tax upon their curiosity, than an exhortation on the wickedness of the marriage ordinance. Stages also leave Albany daily, for Niagara Falls, for Lake George, and for Boston. Those who travel to this last named city, should be careful not to take a seat in the accommodation coach, the worst line, perhaps, in the whole state, as the changes of teams are about twenty miles apart. The best line that we know of is the mail line, which goes to Northampton the first day, and through to Boston the second. The route across the state is, in all respects, pleasant and agreeable. The country is well improved, and interesting in its buildings and scenery.

In Boston there is no public house equal to the Tremont, and the traveller should stop there, even though he should be obliged, the first night, to sleep in the garret, a circumstance that will grieve him no less than it will Mr. Stetson, the principal bar-keeper, one of the most polished gentlemen in the Union. Every thing that can be asked for, is furnished in this house, on the instant, and it is impossible for the stranger not to be pleased with the order and arrangements of the establishment, the excellence of the table, and the attentions of the conductors.

There are various places in and about Boston which the visitor should not fail to visit. Among the former, we may mention the Museum, the State House, Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," in which there are some superb paintings, the Mall, and the Exchange. Among the latter, the Navy Yard, Bunker-Hill Monument, Mount Auburn, Brighton, Grove Hall, and Mr. Winship's splendid gardens, will be found to possess strong interest. Those who visit the Navy Yard should be accompanied by a friend, in order to be introduced to Commodore Elliott, an agreeable companion and a fellow of infinite good humour.——No reference should be made, in his presence, to the mutilated figure-head, as that is a sore point with the commandant. The dry dock at this place is a splendid piece of workmanship, which answers an admirable purpose. A ticket from the superintendent will procure you admission on board the Independence, unless there is a man to be flogged, as was the case when we visited the yard. This interesting ceremony it is as well not to witness. Mount Auburn comprises extensive grounds, laid out with much neatness and taste, as a burial place, on the plan of *Pere la Chaise*, of France. It already contains a number of very handsome monuments, some of which have been imported from Italy at considerable cost. Mount Auburn is divided into small lots, which are sold to the citizens of Boston for fifty dollars each.

The stranger, in addition to visiting these places, should take a trip in the steamboat Connecticut, Capt. Porter, among the islands in Massachusetts Bay, with a view of getting a glimpse of the sea-serpent, known to frequent those parts. When his majesty is absent, his place is generally supplied by a whale or a horse-mackerel, no mean apology for the great leviathan. This excursion can be made in the afternoon, and it is always productive of gratification, both on account of the fine view of the bay, the islands and forts, which the trip affords, and the polite attentions of Capt. Porter, as agreeable a *Down-easter* as there is in the whole state. We do not know his equal, unless it be Capt. Marsh, of the Hancock, who plys between Boston and Nahant, an elegant bathing-place, about twelve miles from the metropolis. At this place several days may be occupied in bathing, fishing, rambling, bowling, and in eating chowder, served up in first style by Mr. Holman, who keeps the principal hotel. In the most oppressive weather, this spot is cool and pleasant, owing to its enjoying at all times a fine, bracing breeze from the ocean. Cod, perch, and other excellent fish, are caught here in abundance, and placed on the table in about half an hour after they are taken from the water. Nahant is the great resort of the fashionables of Boston, in the summer season, and it is also much frequented by citizens of other places, particularly New-York and Philadelphia.

From Boston the traveller may continue his journey eastward, and through all the adjacent country, in safe and comfortable conveyances, both on land and water. Those who desire to make an immediate return, will take stages for Providence, R. I., and then the steamboat direct for New-York. In most cases this passage is exceedingly pleasant. One of the best boats on the line is the Providence, Capt. Thayer, which enjoys decided advantages in its swiftness and easy motion. The captain, too, is not behind other Yankee captains in bestowing unremitting attention upon his guests.—The boat leaves Providence at 12 M and arrives in New-York about 4 o'clock the next morning, in time for the steamboat for Philadelphia.

We call the attention of the musical portion of our community, to Mr. Keene's advertisement. He proposes on Monday evening next, to give our citizens a few of his best songs, accompanied by himself upon the piano forte. We are among the number who think that Keene has never been excelled by any vocalist who has been in this country, in sweetness, richness and power of voice. His accompaniments upon the piano forte, are classical, light and rich, and we think it no mean praise to say, that he, as an accompanist, is only excelled by Charles E. Horn, who we consider the *best* we ever heard. There is no theatre open now—no amusement whatever in town. Mr. Keene has chosen a most central situation, and we wish him all the success that his eminent talents entitle him to.

Awful Depravity.—We learn from Southern papers that a horrible crime was committed on the 12th of June, at Point Petre, Guadaloupe, on the body of Francisco Vaille, Harbor master. His body was found pierced with 18 poignard wounds. The perpetrator of this crime is a man of the name of Marianna. He embarked the next day on board the schr. Conder, which vessel cleared for Porto Rico, to touch at Dominica and St. Thomas. Marianna carries with him a sum of money which was stolen, it is supposed, from the residence of the said Vaille.

Description of Marianna.—Speaks Spanish and Italian and also imperfect French, 6 feet high, light hair, light and pale complexion, *greenish eyes*, aquiline nose, oval face, a round scar on his right cheek, and a fresh wound on one of his hands, received probably in the scuffle with Vaille.

Marianna had an accomplice, who is marked with the small pox, and wears large whiskers.

It is ascertained that Marianna sailed from St. Thomas, on the 16th June for New York. He had a Danish passport.

LITERARY NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

The August number of this popular periodical has just appeared, embellished with a striking portrait of Thomas Jefferson, engraved by Neagle, from a painting by Otis. Also, with handsome views of St. Sophia, Constantinople, the Rialto, Venice, and the Gate of Luxor, Thebes, engraved expressly for this work. The reading contents are varied and interesting. The biographical sketch of Jefferson, affords a condensed history of the public acts and principles of that eminent statesman, and is at this time particularly valuable.

The usual contents of the Casket embrace the whole range of literature. The past numbers have furnished many articles on science and history, as well as biographical sketches of most of the celebrated men of our country. Lighter articles, such as tales, essays, poetry, &c. are interspersed so as to afford an agreeable and entertaining variety. Each number contains several engravings, music, &c.

ESSAYS ON MATERIA MEDICA.

A second edition of Carpenter's work on Materia Medica, comprising a full account of all the new proximate principles, and the popular medicines lately introduced in practice, has just been published in an enlarged and improved form. It treats, in detail, of the leading and most important articles of Materia Medica, with the addition of such facts as the author has collected from practical observation and experience. A catalogue of medicines, surgical instruments, &c. adapted for a physician at the outset of his practice, is appended, together with the doses and effects attached to each medicine. The work is one that cannot but prove highly useful to the physician and pharmaceutist.

TANNER'S AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, has just published a small and neat volume, designed as a guide for the traveller thro' the United States. It contains brief notices of the several states, cities, principal towns, fashionable places of resort, canals and rail-roads, and tables of distances along the stage and steam-boat routes. A well executed and highly finished map of the United States is appended, and maps of the environs of all the principal cities, are interspersed through the work. A brief account of the leading objects of curiosity in the country is given, and particular reference is made to all the rail-roads and canals completed or in progress. The work will be found a valuable pocket companion to all strangers and travellers.

THE BOOK OF NATURE—NATURAL HISTORY.

The July number of the Book of Nature, just published, contains a variety of interesting articles, descriptive of the large and handsomely finished engravings with which it is ornamented. The annexed extracts will be found interesting.

THE PUMA.

The Couguar or Puma, is an animal of extraordinary ferocity, inhabiting South America and the warmer parts of the U. States. He feeds on all wild animals that he is capable of overcoming, his mode of attack being to leap on the back of his victim. The ass is said to be the only animal that can free itself of this hardy assailant, which it does by running against the low branches of trees, and by this means either kills the Puma, or compels him to quit his hold. Another expedient is to lie down, and roll over the Puma, by which he is crushed to death.

Molina and D'Azara assert, that the puma will not attack man; but an incident related to Major Smith by Mr. Skudden, proves the contrary:—Two hunters having gone in quest of game to the Catskill mountains, state of New York, each armed with a gun, and accompanied by a dog, they agreed to go in contrary directions round the base of the hill, which formed one of the points of that chain of mountains; and it was settled that, if either discharged his piece, the other should hasten to the spot from whence the report proceeded as speedily as possible, to join in the pursuit of whatever game might fall to their lot. They had not been long asunder, when the one heard the other fire, and, agreeably to promise, hastened to join his companion. He looked for him in every direction; but to no purpose. At length, however, he came upon the dog of his friend, dead, and dreadfully lacerated. Convinced by this, that the animal his comrade had shot at, was ferocious and formidable, he felt much alarmed for his fate, and sought after him with great anxiety. He had not proceeded many yards from the spot where the dog lay prostrate, when his attention was arrested by the ferocious growl of some wild animal. On raising his eyes to the spot from whence the sound proceeded, he discovered a large puma couching on the branch of a tree, and under him the body of his friend. The animals eyes glared at him, and he appeared hesitating whether he should descend, and make an attack on the survivor also, or relinquish his prey, and decamp. The hunter, aware of the celerity of the puma's movements, knew that there was no time for reflection, levelled his piece, and mortally wounded the animal, when it and the body of the man fell together from the tree. His dog then attacked the wounded puma, but a single blow from its paw laid it prostrate. In this state of things, finding his comrade was dead, and knowing it was dangerous to approach the wounded animal, he went in search of assistance, and, on returning to the spot, he found the puma, his friend, and two dogs, all lying dead.

The skin of this animal is preserved in the New York museum, as a memorial of the story.

A puma having been taken in the United States was ordered to be shot, immediately after, while taking some food. The first ball penetrated his body, which merely had the effect of making him utter a loud growl; after which, he ate his food with the most savage voracity and keenness, swallowing along with it quantities of his own blood, till he sunk under exhaustion.

This animal, in a state of captivity, loses all its natural fierceness. Buffon mentions one, that would allow himself to be patted by the hand, and he would even permit children to mount on his back, without any attempt to scratch or bite them. There was one kept alive for some time, in the College of Edinburgh, which was very tame, although not completely domesticated. Mr. Kean, the celebrated actor, also had a tame puma, which died some time ago.—This animal followed him, without exhibiting any proofs of wildness.

THE JAGUAR.

The Jaguar is an animal of the same class as the foregoing, and equally ferocious in his appetites. His size is about the same as that of a large wolf, with strong and powerful limbs. He is an excellent swimmer, and is said to attack and overcome an alligator, of whose flesh he is very fond.

As an instance of the physical powers of the jaguar, D'Azara mentions, that having heard of a horse being attacked by one, he hastened to the spot, where he found him dead, and part of the breast already devoured; but the jaguar had fled, on seeing him approach.—He got the body of the horse dragged within musket shot of a large tree, where he intended to pass the night, in hopes of shooting the jaguar, which he had no doubt would return to fetch its prey. He went away to prepare himself for the adventure, leaving a man concealed to watch the carcase. He had not been long before the jaguar made his appearance, from the opposite side of a broad and deep river, about sixty paces from the banks of which the horse lay. He approached, and, seizing it in his teeth, pulled it to the river, and swam across with his prey; dragged it out of the water, and drew it into a neighbouring wood.

M. Sonnini mentions, that in a journey through the extensive forests of Guiana, he, and the party by whom he was accompanied, were much annoyed by one of these animals, who continued to follow them in their route, for two successive nights; and who evaded every effort, on their part, to destroy him. They kept up very large fires to scare him, and he, at length, took his departure, after uttering a horrid howl of disappointment.

Expert climbers.—The astonishing powers of the jaguar in climbing lofty trees, is very remarkable.—Some of the stumps of the mighty trees which compose the extensive forests of South America, are free from branches, to the distance of fifty feet from the ground, and the bark of some is nearly as smooth as glass. M. Sonnini observed, while travelling through that country, the marks of the claws of the jaguar at the top of some of the highest trees; and although it was quite apparent that the animal had slipped more than once, in his attempt to gain the branches, which was quite perceptible, from the ruts his claws had made in the bark, yet he had ultimately gained his object, no doubt in pursuit of some favorite prey.

THE OSTRICH.

The description of the Ostrich is so interesting, that we should do injustice to the work not to copy it entire.

Ostriches inhabit the sandy and burning deserts of Africa and Asia; they are oftentimes found in large flocks, and commit great ravages amongst cornfields in the interior of the country about the Cape of Good Hope, where they are extremely numerous, as they are also in the neighbouring islands.

The Ostrich is one of the few polygamous birds found in a state of nature, one male being generally seen with two or three, and frequently with five females: it has been commonly believed that the female, after depositing her eggs in the sand, and there covering them up, trusts them to be hatched by the heat of the climate, and leaves the young ones to shift for themselves; but, however, it has been ascertained by recent observations, that no bird has a stronger affection for her offspring than this, and that none watches her eggs with greater assiduity, as she also does the young when newly excluded, they not being able to walk for several days, during which time they are regularly supplied with grass and water by the old birds, who likewise defend them from harm, and will even encounter every danger in their defence. The females which are united to one male, deposit all their eggs in the same place, to the number of ten or twelve each; these they hatch all together the male also taking his turn of sitting on them: as many as sixty or seventy eggs have been observed in one nest, and according to the observation of Le Vaillant, ten or a dozen are always placed at a little distance from the nest; these are said to be intended for the first nourishment of the young: the nest appears to be only a hole in the ground formed by the birds trampling the earth for some time with their feet. As a further proof of the affection of the Ostrich for its young, it is related by Thunberg, that he once rode past a place where a female was sitting on her nest, when the bird sprang up and pursued him, evidently with a view to prevent his noticing her eggs or young. Every time he turned his horse towards her she retreated ten or twelve paces, but as soon as he rode on again she pursued him, till he had got to some considerable distance from the place where he started her.

The Ostrich subsists entirely on vegetables, such as grass, fruit, grain, &c.; it will frequently swallow pieces of iron, lead, glass, copper, and such like, with the utmost voracity; but in the end such practices often prove fatal, as the bird is not capable of digesting them. Dr. Shaw asserts that he saw one at Oran that swallowed without any seeming inconvenience, several leaden bullets, as they were thrown upon the floor, scorching hot from the mould!

These birds being very valuable on several accounts, the natives use various stratagems to procure them, they hunt them on horseback, and begin their pursuit by a gentle gallop; for should they at the outset use the least rashness, the matchless speed of the game would immediately carry it out of their sight, and in a very short time beyond their reach; but where they proceed gradually, it makes no particular effort to escape. It does not go in a straight line, but runs first to one side and then to the other; this pursuers take advantage of, and by rushing directly onward, save much ground. In a few days at most, the strength of the animal is exhausted, and it then either turns on the hunters and fights with the fury of despair, or hides its head and tamely submits to its fate. Another method of catching them, is by a man concealing himself in the skin of one of these birds, and by that means approaching near enough to surprise them. They are often taken alive, as they are easily tamed, and may be rendered very useful. Their skins are very thick, and are substituted for leather by the Arabians; their flesh and eggs are esteemed by many as excellent food, and their feathers even in this country are very valuable, and greatly used for ornament.

In procuring the eggs from the nest, the natives are very careful not to touch any with their hands, as the parent birds are sure to discover it upon their return, and not only desist from laying any more in the same place, but trample to pieces with their feet all those that have been left; a long stick is therefore always used to push them out of the nest. In the interior of the eggs there are often discovered a number of small oval-shaped pebbles, of a pale yellow colour, and exceedingly hard: Thunberg was informed that these are often set and used for buttons. The shell of the egg is frequently used for drinking-cups and other utensils, and is often set in gold for that purpose, being exceedingly hard, and equal in appearance to the finest ivory: it is also cut into small pieces and used for many ornamental purposes, such as rings and necklaces.

The great strength of these great birds is exemplified in the following anecdote, related by Adanson which took place during his residence at Podor, a French factory on the southern bank of the river Niger; he relates that two Ostriches which had been about two years in the factory, and although young were nearly of their full size, were so tame that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest: no sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as possible, and carried them several times round the village, as it was impossible to stop him otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so much, that I ordered it to be repeated; and to try their strength, directed a full-grown negro to mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burden did not seem at all disproportioned to their strength. At first, they went a tolerably sharp trot, but when they became heated a little, they expanded their wings as though to catch the wind, and moved with such fleetness that they scarcely seemed to touch the ground. Most people have, one time or other, seen a partridge run, and consequently must know that that there is no man whatever able to keep up with it, and it is easy to imagine that if this bird had a longer step, its speed, would be considerably augmented. The Ostrich moves like the partridge, with this advantage; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of, would have distanced the fleetest race-horses that were ever bred in England: it is true they would not hold out so long as a horse, but they would undoubtedly be able to go over the space in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an Ostrich, and of showing what use it might be of had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse."

In a tame state they are tractable and familiar towards persons that are acquainted with them, but are often fierce towards strangers, whom they will attempt to push down by running furiously upon them, and on succeeding in this effort, they not only peck at their fallen foe with their beak, but strike at him with their feet with the utmost violence: when thus engaged they make a fierce hissing noise, and have their throats inflated and mouths open; but at other times they have a kind of crackling voice, which they use when they have disabled an adversary. During the night they often utter a doleful and hideous cry, somewhat resembling the distant roaring of a lion, or the hoarse tone of a bear or an ox, as if they were in great agony.

They are fond of fanning themselves with their floating wings, which are generally in a quivering motion in hot climates, during the heat of the day, on the sunny side of a house, and seem at every turn to admire and be enamoured of their own shadows.

THE FLYING DRAGON.

The last of the descriptions in this number which we shall notice, is that of the Flying Dragon, a genus, agreeing in its general form with the tribe of Lizards. It is however, furnished with large, expansile, cutaneous processes, is covered with small scales, and strengthened, internally, by several radii or ribs, giving the power of contraction and dilatation. Linnaeus, from this circumstance, classed the Dragon as a distinct genus.

The total length of this highly curious creature is commonly about nine or ten inches, or at most a foot; the tail being extremely long in proportion to the body, which does not measure more than about four inches in length. The head is of a very singular form, being furnished beneath with a very large triple pouch or process, one part of which descends beneath the throat, while the two remaining parts project on each side; all are sharp pointed, and seem analagous in some degree to the gular crests of the Guiana and other Lizards, but are still more conspicuous in proportion to the size of the animal. The head is of moderate size; the mouth rather wide; the tongue large, and thick at the base; the teeth small and numerous; the neck rather small; the body and limbs somewhat slender, and universally covered with small acuminated and closely set scales, which incline more to a minutely aculeated appearance on the tail. The colour of the Dragon on the upper parts, is an elegant pale blue, or bluish gray, the back and tail being marked by several transverse dusky undulations or bars, while the wings are very elegantly spotted, more especially towards the broadest part, with differently shaped patches of black, deep-brown, and white; the border of the wings is also white, and the whole under surface of the animal is of a very pale or whitish brown colour.

The Dragon is an inhabitant of many parts of Asia and Africa, where, like most of the smaller Lizards, it delights in wandering about trees, and from the peculiar mechanism of its internal membranes, is enabled to spring from bough to bough, and to support itself in air for some short space, in the manner of a flying squirrel, or even of a bat. It feeds on insects, and is in every respect an animal of a harmless or inoffensive nature.

It may not be improper here to add, that all the other animals described and figured in the works of some of the older naturalists, under the name of Dragons, are merely fictitious beings, either artificially composed of the skins of different animals, or made by warping some particular species of the Ray or Skate tribe into a dragon like shape, by expanding and drying the fins in an elevated position, adding the legs of birds, &c. and otherwise disguising the animals. Such also are the monstrous representations (to be found in Gesner and Aldrovandus) of a seven-headed Dragon, with gaping mouths, long body, snake-like necks and tail, and feet resembling those of birds. These deceptions appear to have been formerly practised with some success, and misled not only the vulgar, but even men of science. Of this a curious example is said to have occurred towards the close of the seventeenth century.

The most remarkable instance, in latter times, is that of a Dragon of the kind above mentioned, which was in possession of a merchant at Hamburg, and which was considered by its proprietor as of the value of 10,000 florins, but which the penetrating eye of Linnaeus, during his visit to that city, soon discovered to be a mere deception, ingeniously contrived by a dexterous combination of the skins of snakes, teeth of weasels, claws of birds, &c. being, as Linnaeus himself expresses it, "*non Natura sed artis opus eximium.*" It is said that Linnaeus, in consequence of this discovery, was obliged to fly from Hamburg, in order to avoid the wrath of the enraged proprietor, who determined on a prosecution against him, as having injured the reputation of his property. An exact representation of this curious imposture is given by Seba, who, however, does not, as commonly supposed, describe it as a really existing species, but merely as so reported. It would be scarcely excusable, to swell the number of plates in the present work, by an introduction of a figure, merely to elucidate the anecdote; it is, therefore omitted.

The periodical from which these extracts are made, will be completed on the publication of the twelfth number of the present volume. The first volume has already been finished, and copies, handsomely bound, may be obtained at the publication office. The work, when completed, will be, perhaps, the most perfect treatise on natural history extant. The price is very low.

Distressing Casualty.—On Thursday, 24th ult. as a slater named Irvine, was about ascending the slated roof of a three story warehouse on Smith's wharf, Baltimore, he unfortunately slipped. He made some ineffectual efforts to arrest his downward movement, but in a moment or two he had reached the eaves, and was precipitated head foremost to the pavement beneath. His head and one shoulder first struck the ground, and life was destroyed at the same instant—the scull having been literary riven asunder.

Progress of Education among the Cherokee Indians.

The following interesting sketch of the Cherokee Indians we find in a letter from a traveller, published in a late number of the Nashville Banner. The writer, it is probable, is a resident of one of the eastern states, as in describing the country inhabited by the Cherokees frequent reference is made, by way of comparison, to the soil and products of New England.

Though myself no phrenologist, yet as my discernment is sufficient to discover whether a man is tall or short in stature; and even to perceive the difference between a capacious and a contracted forehead, I may venture to speak of what I do know, and testify of what I have seen. I can therefore say that I have seen among the Cherokees some of the most finely formed men which have ever come to my view.—Their stature is about the same as ours, though many of the females, when somewhat advanced in life, are decidedly larger than common among whites. In their ordinary appearance and deportment they are manly and dignified, and though they feel, and feel sensibly, their grievances, they never whine. They are manly, and not regardless of self-respect, even in their complaints.

While many of them are in good circumstances, and some wealthy, owning from one to two hundred slaves (the criterion of property through the whole south) others, and many others have, and apparently desire, nothing beyond a mere subsistence. While a few of the best built houses in Georgia, west of Augusta, belong to the Cherokees, a large majority of their dwellings are log cabins, but poorly furnished.—Even these however, contain a wheel and a loom, whose use is seen in the gingham dresses of the females, and in the cotton and woollen clothes of the men. Some are clad in calico, but most in fabrics of their own forming. Nearly every family plant a field of corn, raise a few pigs, keep one or more ponies, somewhat larger than the Scotch pony, but smaller than our smallest horses at the north. Messrs. Elias Boudinot and John Ridge, two Cherokee chiefs whom you saw sometime since at the north, both live in commodious houses, and apparently with more domestic comfort than I have often seen. Mr. R. has in front of his house, more than one hundred acres of land 'to be in corn' the present season, which he thinks will produce about forty bushels to the acre; the price of which, at present, [March, 1831,] through most of the nation, is from seventy-five to one hundred cents a bushel. He has also an orchard of one hundred apple trees, and a greater number of peach trees.

Major Ridge, the father of John, is a fine specimen of human nature; is well formed, has a commanding appearance, and a head constructed as strictly according to the principles of phrenology as that of Daniel Webster or the late De Witt Clinton, or any other man within my knowledge. He is known both as a warrior and a statesman; in addition to which he proved himself an orator in a lyceum lecture I heard him give through his son as an interpreter. His lecture was on the history of his nation. His son succeeded him in an animated address, on the present state of the Cherokees. These addresses were followed by conversation on the sun, moon, and stars, the cause of day and night, the change of seasons, eclipse, their ancient customs, superstitions, &c. The Major said that the common opinion of his nation had been, that eclipses were produced by a frog swallowing the moon.

The following facts will give you some idea of the intellectual and moral character of the Cherokees, while they are not without interest in their relation to the original nature of man, and the treatment calculated to raise that nature into a resemblance of the Creator, or to sink it still lower than it was originally.

The Cherokee children in the school at Brainard, are more forward than the members of any school I have seen in New-England, who have attended no longer time. Those who have attended two years, can read, write and spell well. They are also familiar with the elements of arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and show great skill and taste in writing composition, for children of their age.

Many—and the missionaries think *most*—of the pupils who make so good progress when at school, when they go to their relatives, often become intemperate, and perhaps use their knowledge, acquired at school for evil rather than good. This circumstance with many others, and the opinion of the missionaries themselves, confirms a belief I have long entertained, that the boards of missions have made a mistake concerning an itinercy with their permanent local establishments. By manual labor schools, and neighborhood lyceums, to be visited by itinerating teachers, all our native Indians, and I believe all the tribes of Africans, could be civilized and christianized in one generation, or in half a century.

A brother of Mr. Boudinot, at the death of his mother, when four years old, could not speak a word of English. At this time he exchanged the family of his father for that of his brother, and in three months could speak English well, but could not answer his father (who called to see him) a question in Cherokee. That is, a boy four years old learnt one language and forgot another in three months.

Many of the adult Cherokees, some fifty or sixty years old, have learnt to read their language without any teacher but themselves, and with no other impulse to make the attempt, but what originated in their own minds. Children who have an English father and a Cherokee mother, in almost every instance, learn the language of the former first; but at the age of three years, they can generally speak both languages. The wives of Boudinot and Ridge, who were northern women, have four or five uncommonly fine children each, and they are better behaved than I have often seen children in Connecticut or Massachusetts. Little William Boudinot, four years old, reads well in the Testament, and is well instructed. The two other children, who are girls, know much about geography and something about numbers. Little Sarah B. who is two years old, and can talk but imperfectly, was told by her mother to say sister, instead of which she said *anour*, the same thing though expressed in Cherokee. Ridge's oldest son, who is six or seven, is a fine scholar, and a great reader. Parley's Magazine is one of his most intimate friends; and to Mr. Parley he sent his highest respects, which I am sure were sincere.

Desirable Source of Revenue.—Henry the VII. according to Prynne, actually issued a patent, in which he told his subjects that he should relieve the state of its difficulty by means of the Philosopher's Stone.

A Card.

S. G. COOPER & Co. MERCERS AND TAILORS, opposite the Exchange, No. 78 South Third street, having just commenced business at the above stand, solicit a share of public patronage, and promise to serve their customers as low as any other establishment in the city, particularly for cash. S. G. C. & Co. being desirous of establishing a country as well as a city business, would say for the information of country merchants and others, that we will take orders and warrant the clothes to fit, if the measure is taken as under, and a draft of sight enclosed, viz.—The height, width of breast and waist, and length of arm to the upper joint of the little finger.—S. G. C. having had several years experience in one of the first establishments in this city, as well as in London, flatters himself that he is qualified to make any kind of garment made by tailors, and hopes by proper attention to the orders of the patrons of the establishment, to give general satisfaction.—Superior cloths, cassimeres and vestings of the most fashionable description, will be kept always on hand. Also a choice assortment of stocks, collars, cravats, handkerchiefs, suspenders, gloves, &c. &c.

N. B. Children's and youth's clothing of every description, will be made to order. aug 2—3m

Cholera Syrup.

THE Cholera Syrup for the prevention and cure of Cholera and Bowel complaints, is prepared and sold at No. 230 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. It is remarkably pleasant to the taste, and is warranted a perfect cure for Cholera and all species of bowel complaints, if the directions are followed. It is an invaluable remedy for bowel complaints in children, as may be given with perfect safety. To accommodate the people, a supply will be kept at No. 11 North Third street.

☞ The price of the medicine will be refunded, if satisfaction is not afforded. aug 2—3m*

Reese D. Fell, DRAPER AND TAILOR,

TENDERS his thanks to his patrons and the public, for their favours, and informs them that he has

REMOVED

from the southeast corner of Second and Chesnut streets, to

No. 62 CHESNUT STREET,

(Eleven doors above his former store,)

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom.

R. D. FELL, Tailor,

july 26—3t 62 Chesnut street.

John B. Howell's Celebrated Vegetable Family Pills,

INVENTED and prepared by John B. Howell, Botanic Physician. More than 15 years have elapsed since this valuable Medicine was first introduced to public notice. During this time they have obtained and constantly sustained an unequalled high character for curing Dyspepsia, Consumption, &c. They are admirably adapted to every use and travellers, as they cleanse the blood of impurities, which is the cause of disease. They have both relieved and cured thousands, when numerous other means have failed, which has given rise to a number of imitators, and the proprietor begs leave to put the public on their guard against spurious medicines which have been palmed off for genuine articles.

For sale by T. Cooke, No. 74 North Sixth street, Agent for Botanic Medicines; J. Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Dr. W. R. Dodson 40 South Fourth street; Jordan & Co. corner of Third and Arch streets; and other agents in the city. Price 25 cents per box.

** A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

☞ Also, for sale at T. Cooke's Agency Office, Dr. H. HOWARD'S Family Rights and Books. Price $20. july 19th—tf

Executors Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of JOSHUA W. SATTERTHWAIT, deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Seventh day, the 23d of the Eighth month (Aug.) next, on the premises, two valuable farms, situate in the township of Chesterfield, county of Burlington, on the road leading from Crosswicks to Bordentown, about one mile from Crosswicks, and two from Bordentown.

No. 1—The Homestead Farm, containing about 212 acres, a good proportion of which is meadow, a considerable quantity of wood land, and the remainder arable land, in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a large two story dwelling house, kitchen and shed, with a well of excellent water, a large barn, hay house, wagon house, smoke house, cheese house, two orchards of well selected apple trees, and a variety of other fruit trees—the situation is pleasant and healthy.

No. 2—A Farm containing about 212 acres adjoining lands of Thomas Lovell, and lying on Crosswicks creek, and also adjoining No. 1, about 40 acres of which is heavy timber and woodland, a good proportion of meadow, the remainder arable land of a good quality. The improvements are a tenant dwelling house, about new, a barn, wagon house, and other out buildings, an orchard of prime of bearing, and other fruit trees. The situation is pleasant, it lying on the same road with No. 1. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will wish to purchase without viewing the property, which will be shown by either of the Subscribers, living adjoining the premises.

Vendue to commence at 1 o'clock, when conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by

JOSHUA SATTERTHWAIT,
JACOB SATTERTHWAIT,
Executors.

aug 2—3t*

Farmers' Hay and Straw Market Association.

THE Stockholders of the Association are notified, that the second instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock subscribed, is required to be paid on or before the 18th day of the present month (Aug.) to Hugh Whitton, Treasurer, at his office at the Hay and Straw Market, in Sixth near Brown st. or to either of the Directors—at which time the Directors of the Association will attend at the public house of Isaac Tompkins, in Sixth above Callowhill street, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. to receive written proposals for renting the house that is erected on the lot, to be established as a place of public entertainment.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN FOX, President.

HUGH WHITTON, Sec'y. aug 2—3t*

ALMANACK.

1834. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Saturday,	4 56	7 2	11 26	
3 Sunday,	4 58	7 1	12 42	D. H. M.
4 Monday,	5 0	7 0	1 27	
5 Tuesday,	5 1	6 59	2 15	
6 Wednesday,	5 2	6 58	3 11	New 5 1 21
7 Thursday,	5 3	6 57	4 3	First 11 3 36
8 Friday,	5 4	6 56	4 56	Full 19 9 55
9 Saturday,	5 5	6 55	5 53	Last 27 6 36

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 239 North Third below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st ult. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. Joseph B. Howell, to Mrs. Mary Roberts.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. E. Plummer, Mr. Roland Blood, to Miss Ann Dorman, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Caleb T. Howell, to Mrs. Anna Maria Kelly, both of the city of New York.

On Thursday, 24th ult. by the Rev. Peter Wolle, Mr. John W. Bartram, to Miss Williamina A. Middleton, all of this city.

On Wednesday, 23d ultimo, by Fr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. John Sayle, to Miss Rhoda Ogden, both of Southwark.

On Sunday morning, 27th ult. by the same, Mr. Joseph Gray, to Miss Catharine Hinkle, both of Penn Township.

On Sunday evening, 27th ult. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. George Fross, of Wilmington, to Miss Catharine McCutchen, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer McCutchen, late Merchant of this city.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. at Partridge-hall, Buckingham, Bucks county, by the Rev. P. O. Stradford, Mr. Gemmel Bannamann, to Miss Phoebe I. Palmer, all of this city.

On the 29th of December, 1833, Mr. Wm. Plumley, to Miss Ann Calieley, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 29th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Cyrus Thacher, of Cincinnati, to Miss Eliza Ann Rumer, of this city.

DEATHS.

At Byberry, Pa. on Wednesday afternoon, 30th ult. Lawrence, infant son of L. Johnson, of this city.

On Sunday morning last, Thos. Leitch, Jr. youngest son of Thomas Leitch, of Spring Garden, aged 11 months and 2 days.

Departed this life, on the 24th July, Ferguson Robinett, Esq. son of Richard Robinett, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 18th ult. in Deerfield, N. J. David Jones, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 23d ult. at New Castle, Del. Richard Varick De Witt, son of John Randall, Jr., aged 10 months.

At Lisbon, on the 1st of June, aged 31 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith O'Brien, wife of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, merchant of Philadelphia.

On the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Ann Yard, mother of John Yard, in the 75th year of her age.

"Worms may the mortal part devour,
Or winds may scatter all her dust;
Yet still—beyond corruption's power
Shall live the memory of the just."

On Saturday, the 26th ultimo, of a short but painful illness, Mr. James Platt, in the 36th year of his age.

On the evening of the 24th ult. Sarah W. infant daughter of Mordecai L. Dawson.

On the 23d ult. Joseph C. Lineburner, son of Joseph P. and Elen F. Lineburner, aged 9 years, 8 months and 15 days.

At Liverpool, Mr. Edward Cearns, Jr. of the house of Cearns, Crary & Co.

At Washington, D. C. on the 20th ult. Mr. Robert Leckie, of a painful illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude.

On Sunday afternoon, the 27th ultimo, Mr. Zera King, in the 48th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 26th ult. in the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Hollingsworth.

On Thursday, 24th ult. Francis, infant son of Michael Keenan, aged 10 months, 8 days.

At Mount Holly, N. J. on the 27th ult., Charles, infant son of Jesse Godley, of this city, aged 6 months.

On Tuesday, July 29, aged 46, Mr. Richard Judson, of England, but lately of Utica, N. Y.

On the 28th ult. Eliza V. Hamilton, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hamilton, of New York, and grand daughter of the late William Young, of this city.

On Sunday morning, 27th ult. Mr. Richard Streeper, in the 51st year of his age.

On Monday, the 28th ult. Mrs. Ann Murray, in the 56th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 27th ultimo, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Williams, aged 2 years.

On Monday morning, 28th ult. Mrs. Martha W. Christine in the 37th year of her age.

On 29th ult. after a long and protracted illness, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Williamson, relict of the late Joseph Williamson, of Southwark.

On the 23d ult. at his residence, near the Gulph, in Upper Merion, Benjamin Brooke, Esq. in the 82d year of his age, after a severe indisposition, which he sustained with calm and unshaken fortitude.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult. John Meer, Sr. in the 79th year of his age.

On Monday evening last, July 28th, Mrs. Jane P. Harris, wife of Dr. Thomas Harris, of United States Navy.

On the 28th ult. Margaret Ann, daughter of David McKibben, aged 9 months and 1 day.

On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, suddenly, Mrs. Isabella Kennedy, in the 51st year of her age.

On the evening of the 27th ult. infant daughter of Sarah and Jacob Hoffman, after a short but painful illness.

On Monday, 28th ult. Isaac McGlatton, Sr. of Whitpaine Township, Montgomery county, Pa. in the 86th year of his age.

At Frankford, Philadelphia co. on the 14th ult. in the 90th year of his age, George Rorer, a veteran soldier of the revolution.

On the 25th July, at the Naval Hospital, near Portsmouth, Va. Capt. Charles Grymes, of the U. S. Marine Corps, in the 38th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, of a lingering illness, Benjamin Marshall, in the 57th year of his age.

On the 30th inst. Mr. James Summerfield, Sr. in the 70th year of his age, after a lingering illness.

On Wednesday evening, Myra B. daughter of John M. Kennedy, aged 30 months.

On the 15th inst. after a short illness, Charles H. son of Joseph Woolman, of Burlington county, N. J. in the 20th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 27th inst. after a few days illness, Thomas, infant son of Col. Thos. Robinson, of Naaman's Creek, aged 43 months and 24 days.

On Friday last, Hannah Ashmead, only child of the editor of the Germantown Telegraph, aged 16 months.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th inst. Mr. John Keyber, in the 61st year of his age.

In Wilmington, on Saturday, the 26th inst. Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist, aged about 67. He had for a long time, been in a feeble state of health.

There were 117 deaths in the city last week, as appears by the report of the Board of Health, of which 40 were occasioned by the summer complaint, so prevalent among children at this season of the year. Eating unripe fruit, no doubt contributed, in a large degree, to this mortality.

Report of deaths in the city of Boston for the last week—males 17, females 10.

Inspector's Report.—By the weekly report of deaths, it will be seen that out of 176 deaths which occurred in the city last week, 114 were children under three years of age. It is stated in a morning paper that only 30 of the whole number were in families living in comfortable circumstances, and the remaining 146 were inmates of the dwellings of the most wretched portion of our population.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week. Males 63—Females 34—97. Of which number 29 were colored persons, 24 free, 5 slaves. Disease, scarlet fever 3, exposure to heat and drinking cold water* 12, drowned 1, consumption 6, cholera infantum 24, cholera morbus 2, old age† 1, &c.

*Nearly all Foreigners, recently arrived.

†A free colored man, aged 110 years.

Baker's Intelligence Office,

ESTABLISHED May, 1821, at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and entrance in Third street, up stairs, procures Houses and ports, Boarders, Persons Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Children's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound and Bought Servants.

For sale, the time of a coloured girl 19 years old, and 10 to serve, aged girl 11 and 12.

☞ Wanted several Journeymen and Apprentices.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.—Wanted, a child to wet nurse.—To bind, a coloured Boy 11 years old. july 12—3t*

To Printers.

WILL be sold, on moderate terms, two founts of Bourgeois type, nearly new, will work together, and will be sold together, if wanted—if not, will be sold separate, with 25 pair of cases, each fount being about 600 lbs.

Also, 1/6 the Ampersand, and a fount of Script of 30 lbs with other articles, 2 Chases, Racks, Galleys, brass and wooden, with a double imposing stone, all in good order.

Inquire of JAMES SHAW,

july 19—3t* 147 Spruce street.

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs,

Via Wilmington.

THE Steam Boat WILMINGTON, Capt. H. Read leaves ARCH ST. WHARF every day at 8 o'clock, for Wilmington. Carriages with excellent horses, and careful drivers, are provided immediately upon her arrival, to convey passengers to this celebrated establishment.

Fare through to the Springs, $1 25—All baggage at the risk of the owner.

Breakfast and dinner provided on board. june 21—tf

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL,

Five dollars and twenty five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

SOFT COAL,

Four dollars and seventy five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

At the above prices the Coal will be delivered at the doors of purchasers within the limits of the city or adjoining districts.

The SOFT COAL, mentioned above, ignites rather easier than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many use the common grate.

LIME-BURNERS' COAL.

The prices for Lime-burner's Coal, in the yards, are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy five cents per ton, for fifty tons and upwards, two dollars and fifty cents.

Apply at the Office of the Company, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill. [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, Atkinson's Casket FOR JULY, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

The Lute—a beautiful Steel Engraving; Ro Coliseum at Rome; Stirling Castle, in Scotland; Music—[illegible]

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Address (post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE BOOK OF NATURE, VOL. 2.—NO. 1.

Embellished with 10 elegant 4to Copperplate Engravings.

PLATE 120.—Quadrupeds.—Figures—The Lion, Ounce, Couguar, Persian Lynx, Jaguar, and Hunting Leopard.

121.—Ornithology.—Ostrich, male and female, and Hooded Dodo.

122.—Do.—Whidah Bunting, Painted Bunting, Shaft-tailed Bunting, Mustachoe Bunting, Black Throated Bunting, and Ortolan Bunting.

123.—Amphibia.—Amboyna Galliwasp, Chinese Lizard, Apodal Lizard, and Flying Dragon.

124.—Ichthyology.—Common Cod, Coal Fish, Pout, Toad Fish, [illegible]

125.—Entomology, order Lepidoptera.—Seven beautiful specimens of Butterflies.

126.—Do. order Coleoptera.—Eight specimens of Insects.

127.—Conchology.—Genus Pholas.—Seven figures of Shells.

128.—Zoophyta.—Genus Corallina.—Eight species.

129.—Botany, Fungi.—Two species.

This valuable and splendid work will be completed in two volumes, embellished with 240 fine engravings, comprising several thousand figures of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Shells, Zoophytes, Botany, &c. &c. &c. intended to embrace the whole range of Natural History. The descriptive part is conducted by several scientific gentlemen who devote great labour and research to the determination of making it as correct as possible.

One great source of the patronage extended to the proprietor is from Schools and Colleges, and as the figures represented are models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of incalculable advantage in the prosecution of their studies. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and taste for the use of every class in the community from the youthful naturalist to the early beginner—for the man, a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, combining great [illegible]. Published monthly at the low price. Subscription fee at least $3 to be paid invariably in advance—single Nos. 25 cents. SAML. C. ATKINSON, jy 19 tf 36 Carter's Alley.

The first volume of the Book of Nature is embellished with 120 fine quarto Copperplate Engravings, containing the following figures of animals, with appropriate descriptions.

Plate 1. Ornithology—Sparrow, Crow, Blackbird, Gold Grakle, Dial Grakle, King Bird of Paradise, Greater Bird of Paradise, Golden Bird of Paradise, Tody.

2. Ornithology—Sp. Common Toucan, Red-bellied Trogon, [illegible]

3. Conchology—[illegible]

4. Entomology—Sp. five species [illegible]

5. Quadrupeds—Sp. Arabian Camel, Bactrian Camel.

6. Ichthyology—Sp. four species of the Old Wife Fish.

7. Botany—Sp. twelve species of the twenty-four classes, as arranged by Linnaeus.

8. Amphibia—Sp. Boa Constrictor, Embroidered Boa, Garden Boa.

9. Crustacea—Sp. four varieties of the Lobster.

10. Vermes—Magnificent Tubularia.

11. Quadrupeds—Two species of Elephants.

12. Entomology—Eleven species of Carabus (beetle).

13. Ornithology—Five species of the Fly Catcher; Superb Wheat-ear, Pied Wagtail.

14. Conchology—Eleven species of Shells.

15. Ichthyology—Fossil Fish.

16. Vermes—Six species of Zoophytes.

17. Ichthyology—Six species of Sharks.

18. Mammalia—Two Species.

19. Crustacea—Four species of Crabs.

20. Fungi—Eleven figures in Botany, Mushrooms, &c.

21. Quadrupeds—Lion, Lioness and young.

22. Ornithology—Parrots, 7 species; finely coloured.

23. Ornithology—Partridges, &c. 7 species.

24. Mammalia—Whales, &c. 2 species.

25. Amphibia—Chameleon, Lizards, &c. 7 species.

26. Mammalia—Bats, 5 species.

27. Conchology—Nine figures of Shells.

28. Botany—19 Classes of Linnaeus.

29. Entomology—White Ants.

30. Vermes—Genus Asterias, 6 figures.

Plate 31. Quadrupeds—Rein Deer, Stag, Spotted Axis, Camelopard.

32. Quadrupeds—Sheep, two varieties.

33. Ornithology—Crested Bustard, Tufted Bustard, Crowned Crane, Indian Crane—elegantly coloured.

34. Ornithology—Guinea Hen, Crested Pintado, Ruffed Grouse, Pin-tailed Grouse, Spotted Grouse, Honeycomb Grouse.

35. Amphibia—Denticulated Tortoise, Green Speckled Tortoise, Spotted Tortoise, Painted Tortoise, Eastern Green Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle.

36. Ichthyology—4 species of Pipe-fish.

37. Conchology—6 species of Shells.

38. Entomology—2 species of Goliah Beetle.

39. Vermes—Worm, Leech, Slug, &c. &c.

40. Anatomy—Human Skeleton.

41. Quadrupeds—Three-toed Sloth; Two-toed Sloth, Little Ant-Eater; Four-toed Ant-Eater; Great Ant-Eater; Duck-billed Ornithorynchus.

42. Quadrupeds—The Dog. Species, Shepherd's Dog; Australasian Dog; Pomeranian Dog, Siberian Dog; Iceland Dog, Small Barbet, Great Barbet.

43. Ornithology—Red Flamingo; Roseate Spoonbill; Horned Screamer, New Holland Jabiru.

44. Ichthyology—Surmullet, Whiting Gurnard; Trigla hirundo, Rough Gurnard; Red Gurnard.

45. Conchology—Three varieties of the beautiful shell, Spondylus Gaederopus.

46. Entomology—Spiders, nine species.

47. Entomology—Eleven species of Flies.

48. Amphibia—White Amphisbaena; Fuliginous Amphisbaena, Eel-shaped Caecilia.

49. Zoophytes—Four species of Sponges, Alcyonium; gorgonias.

50. Botany—Twenty five classes of Linneus.

51.—13 orders of Linnaeus's Botany.

52. Quadrupeds—3 species of Opossum, Kangaroos.

53. Quadrupeds—Walrus, Manatus, Ursine Seal, Common Seal, Greenland Seal, Spotted Seal.

54. Ornithology—Great Headed Titmouse, Crested Titmouse, Rufous Headed Swallow, Esculent Swallow, Chimney Swallow.

55. Ornithology—This beautiful plate represents three species of the Genus Phasianus—comprising six figures of the Malay, Dorking and frizzled Cocks and Hens.

56. Entomology—Thirteen species of the order Coleoptera.

57. Ichthyology—Six species of Exocetus and Diodon.

58. Ichthyology—Seven species of Fistularia; Genus, Polynemus, Clupea and Cyprinus.

59. Conchology—Eight species of Shells.

60. Quadrupeds—Ibex Goat, Capra, Mangrove, Common Goat, Syrian and Angora Goat.

61. Quadrupeds—Three varieties of Jerboa, Common Hare, Alpine and Cape Hare.

62. Ornithology (coloured from nature) Condor of Magellan, Golden Eagle, Falcon, Horned Owls, large and small, the Hobby.

63. Ornithology—American Godwit, and lesser and red Godwit, White Redshank, Cape Snipe, Woodcock, Great Snipe.

64. Ichthyology—Six specimens of various sea fish.

65. Ichthyology—Hawfish, Sea Monster, Sturgeon, Sterlet, Southern Callorhynchus.

66. Entomology—Five species of the Scorpion Tribe.

67. Entomology—Twenty three species of Insects.

68. Conchology—Five varieties of Shells.

69. Geology—Metallic Veins; Mode of ventilating a Coal Mine; Chalk changing into Marble; Two specimens of Basaltic Formation.

70. Quadrupeds—Wild Ox of Scotland, several varieties.

71. Quadrupeds—Beaver, Musk Rat, Norway Rat, Common Mouse, German Hamster, Canada Rat, Cape Mole Rat.

72. Ornithology—White Stork, Gigantic Heron, Minute Bittern, Great Egret, Tiger Bittern.

73. Ornithology—Paradise Tanager, Capital Tanager, Red-breasted Tanager, Fire Finch, Crimson crowned Finch, Blue-tailed Finch, Parrot Finch, Chat Pyrrhomous.

74. Ichthyology—Sparus, six specimens.

75. Ichthyology—Common Eel, Sharp-nosed Gymnotus, Electrical Eel, Gymnothorax Murena, or Roman Eel, Serpent Eel.

76. Entomology—Seven specimens of the order Coleoptera, or Beetles.

77. Crustacea and Entomology, twelve specimens.

78. Conchology—Six fine specimens.

79. Vermes—Several specimens of the class Polypi.

80. Quadrupeds—Wolf, Striped Hyena, Cape Jackal, Common Fox, Arctic Fox.

81. Ornithology—American Wild Turkey, Guan, Curassow, Galeated Curassow.

82. Ornithology—Rough-billed Pelican, Booby Pelican, Frigate Pelican, Spotted Shag, Black-bellied Darter.

83. Amphibia—Banded Rattlesnake, Striped Rattlesnake.

84. Ichthyology—Seven specimens of the genus Labrus.

85. Entomology—Fourteen specimens of insects of the order of Coleoptera.

86. Entomology—Eight species of the genus Sphinx, or Hawk moth.

87. Luminous Animals—Sixteen specimens from sea and land.

88. Conchology—Ten species of the genus Cypraea.

89. Natural History—The Crater of Mount Vesuvius.

90. Quadrupeds—Dogs. Old English Blood Hound; Beagle, Harrier, Blood Hound.

91. Smaller Spaniel, Pyrame, Turkish Hound, Pug Dog; Spaniel, Shock Dog, Danish Dog, Lion Dog, Bulldog.

92. Ornithology—Black-headed Warbler, Three-toed Warbler, Blue-throated Warbler, Cock of the Rock, Striped-headed Manakin, White-capped Manakin, Speckled Manakin.

93. Water Birds—Fieldfare, Shoveller, Teal; Hook-billed Duck, Mallard or Wild Duck, Mandarine Drake.

94. Crustacea—Four species of Crabs.

95. Ichthyology—Six specimens of various orders of Fishes.

96. Entomology—Eleven specimens of the order Coleoptera.

97. Conchology—Teredo Navalis; Ship Worm.

98. Zoophytes—Genus Gorgonia; Sea Fan.

99. Botany—Fungus of Melons.

100. Quadrupeds—American Bear, Polar Bear, Wolverene or Glutton, Ratel.

101. Ornithology—Wattled Bee Eater, New Zealand Bee Eater, Cape Hoopoe, Common Hoopoe, Red-billed Hoopoe.

102. Ornithology—American Avoset, Oyster Catcher, Pratincole, Purple Gallinule, Crested Coot.

103. Ichthyology—Raja Dasbatus, Raja Clavata, Raja Undulata, Raja Torpedo, Raja Rhinobatus.

104. Ichthyology—Scomber scomber, Scomber [illegible], Scomber saurus, Scomber ruber, Lonchurus barbatus.

105. Entomology—Eleven specimens of insects, of the order Hemiptera, Locusts.

106. Entomology—Seventeen specimens of insects, of the order of Diptera.

107. Vermes—Three specimens of the order Mollusca; Hidale Cuttle Fish, and Eight-armed Cuttle Fish.

108. Conchology—Seven specimens of shells of the genus Solen.

109. Fossils—Several specimens of extraneous Fossils.

110. Ornithology—1. Pintado Petrel; 2. Stormy Petrel; 3. Stormy; 4. Giant Petrel; 5. Chocolate Albatross; 6. Yellow Nosed Albatross.

111. Ornithology—Land Birds: 1. Crested Oriole; 2. Baltimore Oriole; 3. Black and Yellow Oriole; 4. Nest of do.; 5. Common Cuckoo; 6. Cupreous Cuckoo; 7. Honey Guide Cuckoo.

112. Mammalia—1. Long-tailed Tarsier; 2. Tailless Macauco; 3. Murine Lemur; 4. Ruffed Lemur; 5. Loris; 6. Flying Lemur.

113. Ichthyology—1. Pointed Pipe Fish; 2. Great Pipe Fish; 3. Sea Horse Pipe Fish; 4. Dragon Pegasus; 5. Swimming Pegasus; 6. Winged Centriscus.

114. Amphibia—1. Pipa; 2. Two coloured Frog; 3. Fish like Tadpole; 4. Tree Frog.

117. Entomology, order Hemiptera, 11 figures, Bugs, &c.

118. Entomology, order Hymenoptera, 13 figures, Bees, Ants, &c.

117. Vermes—Genus Naia, 13 figures.

118. Conchology—13 figures different species of Shells.

119. Quadrupeds—1. Tiger; 2. Panther; 3. Leopard.

Also, a beautiful Title Page printed in colours, and a complete Index to Volume I.

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered.

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill street. [illegible]

THE OLIO

"Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

EPIGRAM.

The initials of Brougham, Russell, Althorp, and Grey,
If rightly disposed, the word *Brag* will display;
Transpose them, and *Grab* will appear to the view,
Which hints at what many assert to be true.
That they, like former Statesmen, will follow the plan,
First to *Brag* what they'll do, and then *Grab* all they can.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

GENERAL ISAAC HUGER.—An officer calling out to him, "General Huger, I plainly see one of the enemy's riflemen taking deliberate aim to destroy you." "That is no concern of mine," said the General. "If you think proper, order one of your men to take the fellow off." "Dodge, sir, change your position," rejoined the officer, "or you are a dead man." "I will neither dodge nor quit my post," replied the General, "be the consequence what it may."

RED JACKET.—It happened during the revolutionary war, that a treaty was held with the Indians, at which La Fayette was present. The object was to unite the various tribes in amity with America. The majority of the Chiefs were friendly, but there was much opposition made to it, more especially by a young warrior, who declared that when an alliance was entered into with America, he should consider the sun of his country as set forever. In his travels through the Indian country, when lately in America, it happened at a large assemblage of Chiefs, that La Fayette referred to the treaty in question, and turning to Red Jacket, said, "pray tell me if you can, what has become of that daring youth, who so decidedly opposed all our propositions for peace and amity? Does he still live—and what is his condition?" "I, myself, am the man," replied Red Jacket, "the decided enemy of the Americans, as long as the hope of opposing them with success remained, but now their true and faithful ally until death."

LA FAYETTE AND AN OLD SOLDIER AT MONTGOMERY.—When on his late visit to America, while at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, he was visited by a veteran who had served under him in many battles, whom he immediately recognized, as an orderly and most gallant soldier. After much interesting and familiar conversation, the old man said, "there is one thing, General, which it puzzles me to account for—when we served together, I believed myself to be the youngest man of the two. But my locks are now perfectly grey, and you do not appear to have a grey hair in your head." "My good friend," replied the General, "you are altogether in error, the advantage is totally on your side. The hair of your head is grey—while I cannot boast a single hair on my head—I wear a wig!"

MRS. BRATTON, OF S. C.—At a period, when an absolute want of arms and ammunition precluded, in a great degree, the possibility of effectual resistance, a small depot of powder was entrusted to Mrs. Bratton, wife of Colonel Bratton, an active officer, serving in the field. The treachery of an individual communicated the important secret to the enemy, and a British detachment was pushed forward to secure so valuable a prize. Mrs. Bratton, informed of their near approach, immediately laid a train of powder from the depot to the spot on which she stood, and seeing no chance of saving her charge, blew it up. "Who," exclaimed the irritated officer who led the detachment, "has dared to do this atrocious act? Speak quickly that they may meet the punishment they deserve." "Know then," said Mrs. B., "'twas I—and let the consequence be what it will, I glory in having frustrated the mischief contemplated by the merciless enemies of my country."

A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE IN WASHINGTON.—When Colonel Washington was stationed at Alexandria, in 1754, there was an election for members of the Assembly, when Mr. W. Payne opposed the candidate supported by Washington. In the course of the contest, Washington grew warm, and said something offensive to Mr. Payne, who at one blow, extended him on the ground. The regiment heard that their Colonel was murdered by the mob, and they were soon under arms, and in rapid motion to the town to inflict punishment on the supposed murderers. To their great joy, he came out to meet them, thanking them for such a proof of attachment, but conjuring them by their love for him and their duty, to return peaceably to their barracks. Feeling himself to be the aggressor, he resolved to make honorable reparation. Early next morning, he wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, requesting to see him at the tavern. Payne repaired to the place appointed, in expectation of a duel, but what was his surprise to see wine and glasses in lieu of pistols. Washington rose to meet him, and smiling as he offered his hand, began, "Mr. Payne, to err is nature; to rectify error is glory. I believe I was wrong yesterday; you have already had some satisfaction, and if you deem that sufficient, here is my hand—let us be friends." An act of such sublime virtue produced its proper effect, and Mr. Payne was from that moment an enthusiastic admirer of Washington.

INDIAN GRATITUDE AND WIT.—Soon after Litchfield began to be settled by the English, an unknown Indian came into the inn at dusk, and requested the hostess to furnish him with food and drink; stating, that he had no success in hunting, and could not pay till he had better fortune. The woman refused, calling him a lazy, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow. A man who sat by, noticed the Indian as he turned away from the inhospitable place, and perceiving that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, he generously ordered the hostess to furnish him with a good supper, and call on him for payment. After the Indian had finished his meal, he thanked his benefactor again and again, and assured him he should never forget his kindness, and would, if it were in his power, faithfully recompense it. He observed, that he had one more favor to ask, if the woman was willing he wished to tell a story. The hostess, whose good nature had been restored by the money, readily consented. The Indian, addressing his benefactor, said, "I suppose you read the Bible?" The man assented. "Well, the Bible says God make the world, and then he took him, and looked on him, and say 'all very good.' Then he made light, and took him, and looked on him and say, 'all very good.' Then he made land and water, sun and moon, grass and trees, and he took him, and looked on him, and say, 'all very good'. Then he made beasts, and birds, and fishes, and he took him, and looked on him, and say, 'all very good.' Then he made man, and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'all very good.' Then he made woman; and took him, and looked on him, and —— he no dare say one such word."

Many years after this, the Indian's benefactor was taken prisoner by an Indian scout, and carried into Canada. He was saved from death by one of the tribe, who asked leave to adopt him in the place of a son, who had fallen in battle. Through the winter, he experienced the customary effects of savage hospitality. The following summer as he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came to him and appointed a meeting at a certain place, on a given day. The prisoner consented; but afterwards, fearing mischief might be intended, he neglected the engagement. The Indian again sought him, reproved him for his want of confidence in him, and assured him the meeting would be for his good. Encouraged by his apparent friendship, the man followed his directions. He found the Indian provided with muskets, ammunition, and knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to arm himself and follow him. Their course was towards the south, and day after day the Englishman followed, without being able to conjecture the motives of his guide. After a tedious journey he arrived at the top of an eminence, commanding a view of a country somewhat cultivated and populous. "Do you know that country?" said the Indian, with an arch smile. "Oh, yes! it is Litchfield," replied the white man, as he cordially pressed his hand. "Many years ago, you give weary Indian supper there," said he. "He promise to pay you, and he pay you now. Go home, and be happy."

ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN PLUNKETT.—Captain Plunkett, a high-spirited Irishman, whose attachment to the cause of liberty had led him to seek a commission in the Continental army, had, by the chances of war, been compelled to give up his sword, and to surrender himself a prisoner to the enemy. Previously to this untoward event, by the suavity of his manners, and uniformly correct conduct, he had rendered himself an acceptable guest in many families in Philadelphia, and particularly so, to one of the Society of Friends, who, however averse to warfare, were not insensible of the claims of those to their regard, who, by the exercise of manly and generous feelings, delighted to soften its asperities. There was among them a female, mild and gentle as a dove, yet, in firmness of mind, a heroine, in personal charms, an angel. She saw the sufferings of the captive soldier, and under the influence of pity, or perhaps a more powerful passion, resolved, at all hazards, to relieve him. It accidentally happened, that the uniform of Captain Plunkett's Regiment bore a striking resemblance to that of a British corps, which was frequently set as a guard over the prison in which he was confined. A new suit of regimentals was in consequence procured and conveyed, without suspicion of sinister design, to the Captain. On the judicious use of these rested the hopes of the fair friend to give him freedom. It frequently happened that officers of inferior grade, while their superiors affected to shun all intercourse with rebels, would enter the apartments of the prisoners, and converse with them with kindness and familiarity, and then at their pleasure retire. Two sentinels constantly walked the passage without, and the practice of seeing these officers walking in and out of the interior prison, became so familiar, as scarcely to attract notice, and consequently caused them to give way without hesitation, as often as an officer showed a disposition to retire. Captain Plunkett took the advantage of this circumstance, and putting on his new coat, at the moment that the relief of the guard was taking place, sallied forth, swinging a switch carelessly about and ordering the outside door of the prison to be opened, walked without opposition into the street. Repairing without delay to the habitation of his fair friend, he was received with kindness, and for some days secreted and cherished with every manifestation of affectionate regard. To elude the vigilance of the British Guards, if he attempted to pass into the country, in his present dress, was deemed impossible. Woman's wit, however, is never at a loss for contrivances, while swayed by the influence of love or benevolence. Both, in this instance, may have aided invention. Plunkett had three strong claims in his favor; he was a handsome man—a soldier—and an Irishman. The general conduct of the Quakers, exempted the sect in a great measure from suspicion, in so great a degree indeed, that the barriers of the city were generally entrusted to the care of these members, as the best judges of the characters of those persons who might be allowed to pass them. A female Friend, from a farm near the city, was in the family, on a visit to a relative. A pretext was formed to present her with a new suit of clothes, in order to possess that which she wore when she entered the city. Captain Plunkett was immediately disguised as a woman, and appeared at the barrier accompanied by his anxious deliverer. "Friend Roberts," said the enterprising enthusiast, "may this damsel and myself pass to visit a friend at a neighboring farm?" "Certainly," said Roberts, "go forward." The city was speedily left behind, and Capt. Plunkett found himself safe under the protection of Colonel Allen M'Lane, his particular friend.

A RUSE DE GUERRE.

Stratagem as well as force is among all nations considered justifiable in war, but whether the conduct which is embraced in the anecdote which we are about to relate, should be considered strictly in accordance with the moral principles which ought to regulate the actions of men, we leave to casuists to decide.

During the early part of the last war with Great Britain, a small brig mounting about ten guns, with a crew of forty or fifty men, sailed from New England as a Letter of Marque with permission to cruise as a privateer for a certain length of time, and capture prizes from the enemy. While cruising in the latitude of the homeward-bound West Indiamen, the brig one morning fell in with a large ship, to which she gave chase, but the Captain, an "old sea dog," on reconnoitering her through his spy-glass, was satisfied that she mounted too many guns to contend with, with any prospect of success, and hauled off, much to the dissatisfaction of the crew, who attributed his conduct to want of spirit and courage. In fact, they were not backward in exhibiting their feelings, and the word *coward* was more than once bandied about the ship in the hearing of the Capt.

A few days afterwards the brig fell in with another vessel. Every stitch of canvass was spread, and just at night, the chase was made out to be a large West Indiaman, apparently well armed and manned, and looking like an "ugly customer." "Now" said the Yankee Captain to his crew, "I wish you to listen, men, to what I am going to say. I heard some of you muttering something, not long since, about *cowards*,—and to oblige you, I will give you an opportunity of testing the courage of every man on board. You see that ship ahead. *She* is pierced for twenty-four guns, and probably carries sixteen at least, of heavy metal. That ship shall be my prize before two hours. So look out for squalls. If some of you don't lose the number of your mess I'm mistaken. But mind ye, no backing out. COWARDS, ha."

The crew looked rather black, at this pithy harangue, but dared not remonstrate. They were caught in their own toils, and resolved to fight it out like men.

Night came on, but they still kept sight of the Englishman. It was about half past eight in the evening, when they ranged up within hail, on the weather quarter of their more bulky antagonist, who had every man at quarters, evidently prepared for a brush, and with his high bulwarks, and numerous deck lanterns presented rather a formidable appearance. The Captain of the brig seized his speaking trumpet, and in a peremptory manner hailed the stranger.

"Ship ahoy!"

"Hallo!"

"Heave to—and I'll send my boat on board."

"What brig is that pray?"

"*The United States Brig Argus!*"

"Aye, aye, sir!"

John Bull thought it would be madness to contend with the U. S. Brig Argus, which was well known to be a fresh Sloop of War of twenty guns and accordingly backed his main top-sail, without further parley. The Yankees were thunderstruck at their Captain's impudence. But the quarter boat was lowered and officered and manned immediately in true man of war style.

The American officer ascended the gang way of the English ship, with a "swab" on his shoulder. "What ship is this?" said he in an authoritative tone as soon as he touched the deck.

"The English ship Caernarvon Castle, sir, from Barbadoes, bound to Bristol," returned the Englishman submissively.

"Then sir, you will please to step into the boat, with your papers, and return with me on board the Argus. Mr. Sampson," said he to the Captain's clerk, who filled the post of a middy on this occasion, "I leave you with the men in charge of the ship; you will proceed to put the prisoners in irons ready to be transferred to the Argus."

When the British Captain arrived alongside the Argus, he was astonished at her diminutive size,—when he got on board, he saw at once that he had been duped, but it was then too late to remedy the evil.

"Sir," said he to the Yankee Captain, more in anger than in sorrow, "you told me this vessel was the United States brig Argus."

"And I told you the truth, sir. Her name is the Argus,—*and she belongs to the United States*."

"SKETCHES IN PRISONS."—Under this title, a writer in the London Metropolitan, is engaged in giving a series of sketches, professedly from personal observation and experience, of the horrors, the miseries, and the pernicious tendencies of imprisonment for debt, as it now exists in that country. We select the following passage as a specimen of his powers, and as being more detached and complete in itself than any other. The picture which it presents of hopeless, unmitigated wretchedness, is indescribably and irresistibly affecting.

The debtors confined in Newgate are as effectually detached from those at the felons, or *state* side, as if they were in a different nation, with the exception, however, of ingress and egress to the chapel, which is common to all, but even here they do not mix together, but are arranged at different sides, which have no communication with each other, somewhat like the opposition and ministerialists in the House of Commons. This chapel, the author is sorry to say, is almost as badly attended as the *churches*, but not half so well as the *chapels* of the metropolis. In the prison chapel there is divine service three times a week, i. e. Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when the chaplain has the mortification, generally, to preach to empty benches; but on some occasions, when there is any circumstance which excites curiosity, such as a *condemned* sermon, then there is sure to be a full attendance. This often attracts persons from without the prison. One of those condemned or funeral sermons, occurred during the author's residence, which was rendered particularly interesting from one of the unhappy beings ordered for executing being a female. This person was the ill-fated M—— M——. The unfortunate young woman had been some time under sentence, but was at length, with a man of the name of J——, ordered for execution on the Wednesday after hearing their *funeral* sermon. It is hardly possible to give the reader an adequate idea of this affecting ceremony, no mimic representation can be compared to the terrible reality of such a scene, heightened as it is by all its horrid accompaniments. The capital convicts, those under sentence of death, but not yet ordered for execution, first entered the chapel, a sad and numerous assemblage, whose dejected aspects, neglected dress, and rattling chains, were sufficient to appal every beholder. These first took their station in the condemned pew, in the centre of which stood a large table, covered with black, on which was placed a coffin, and other emblems of death. These convicts were followed by the two devoted victims, who within *three days* were to expiate their crimes on the altar of justice. The male convict seemed to sustain his situation with manly fortitude and decent resignation, but the unhappy female was drowned in tears and overwhelmed with woe. The chaplain, Doctor F——, led her by the hand, and conducted her to the condemned pew, where she and her fellow sufferer sat detached from the other convicts, whose *fate* was not yet decided on. The sermon was appropriate and impressive, and drew tears from a numerous congregation.

It is a most dismal spectacle to see so many females under sentence of death, distinguished from the others by black ribbons on their caps, but though the number of capital convicts, or persons under sentence of death at that time in Newgate, was upwards of *ninety*, yet not more than seven women, and about eighteen men, appeared that day in the chapel, as it is quite optional whether or not they do attend. But there was a numerous array of *other* prisoners, amongst whom was discovered R——, A——, and other *distinguished* individuals.

There is no condemned, or funeral sermon preached for those found guilty of murder, neither is the bell tolled when they are led out to execution; on such occasions all is dismal and calm silence.

When the service was concluded, Doctor F——, with a tremulous hand, and a feeling approximating to parental tenderness, led the unfortunate M—— M—— out of the chapel, and paid her as much respect and attention as if he was conducting a duchess to a drawing room, or to a box at the Opera. Such feeling and attention pleased and interested the assembled multitude. She was followed by the other prisoners, who with sighs, groans, and hideous aspects, the clang of iron bolts, manacles, and fetters, closed the dismal procession.

No theatrical imitation or mere exhibition of such a scene can give an adequate idea of the genuine one, any more than a battle on the stage can, of the mighty conflict between two hostile armies.

On the following Wednesday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the tolling of the prison bell "gave dreadful note of the preparation," that the unfortunate malefactors were about to be led to execution. St. Paul's and St. Sepulchre's clocks struck eight—the prison bell ceased to toll—and two fellow beings were launched into eternity!

Fire.—According to Pliny, fire for a long time was unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians; and when Eudoxus, the celebrated astronomer, showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures.

The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged their ancestors were once without the use of fire: the Chinese confessed the same of their progenitors. Pomponius Mela, Plutarch, and other ancient authors, speak of nations, who, at that time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learnt it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern nations.

The inhabitants of the Marian islands, which were discovered in 1521, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs, when they saw it on the descent of Magellan, on one of their Islands. At first they believed it to be some kind of animal that fixed itself to, and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents, even in our days, some nations in this deplorable state.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, after stating that the appropriations made by Congress at the late session amount to twenty-two millions of dollars, and consequently exceed the Treasury estimates by three millions and a half, makes the annexed statement of the condition of the Treasury at the end of the year:

The charge upon the Treasury for the present year, will be as follows; viz:

Appropriation at last session,	$22,000,000
Public Debt, principal,	4,760,082
Interest on	283,000
Former Appropriations unsatisfied at the close of last year,	5,964,571
	$33,[illegible],653
From the last item deduct as an ascertained excess of appropriations,	774,383
	3[illegible],270

The Receipts of the Treasury for the year 1834, may be stated as follows; viz:

Estimated receipts from all sources,	$18,500,000
Probable Excess of Receipts over Estimates,	1,500,000
Estimated balance of available funds in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1834,	7,983,790
Total,	$27,983,790
Deficiency on the 1st of Jan. 1835,	$4,[illegible]

He adds:—

It is true that a portion of the appropriations may always be expected to remain unexpended at the end of the year, and that the average of such unexpended balances, for the last four years, has been about five millions.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION.—When passing near the Riet river-gate, and while our oxen were grazing, Van Wyk, the colonist, related to us the following interesting circumstance; "It is now," he said, "more than two years since in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without near the house, busied in doing something to a wagon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very threshold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may be well conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was escape seemed impossible, yet I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance I had set it in the corner close to the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for, as you may perceive the opening was too small to admit of my having got in; and still more fortunate, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think; I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion, immediately above his eyes, which shot forth as sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground so that he never stirred more." Indeed, we all shuddered as we listened to this relation. Never, as he himself observed, was a more daring attempt hazarded. Had he failed in his aim, mother and children were all inevitably lost; if the boy had moved he had been struck; the least turn in the lion, and the shot had not been mortal to him. To have taken an aim at him without, was impossible; while the shadow of any one advancing in the bright sun would have betrayed him. To consummate the whole, the head of the creature was in some sort protected by the door post.—*Naturalist's Library.*

Rural Economist.

MANGEL WURTZEL FOR CATTLE.

Last year we made an experiment with mangel wurtzel for cattle, and the result was highly satisfactory—so much so that we shall hereafter adopt it in preference to all other root crops for the purpose. Having about the sixth of an acre of ground prepared for early corn for which we had not seed enough, we determined to plant it in mangel wurtzel as an experiment, having very little confidence in its equality with ruta baga. We accordingly soaked the seed 24 hours in warm water, laid off furrows about two feet apart, covering it as we do corn. When the plants were up, we passed over the field with a weeding hoe, and subsequently run a small plough through it twice, clearing out the weeds with a hoe. This is all the cultivation it had, and we feel certain that all the work bestowed upon it, including the original preparation of the ground for corn, did not amount to more than two full day's work for one man. We put no manure on the ground, though it had been manured the year before for potatoes, and for planting in early York cabbages, which were killed by the severity of the winter. The soil was a fair medium mold, a mixture of sand, clay and vegetable matter; high ground, but level. When the mangel wurtzel was gathered, it was estimated by every one at seventy-five bushels; some more, but none less. It was also perfectly evident that we might have taken at least one fourth more, if not double the quantity, from the same ground, had we planted more carefully, and laid the rows fifteen or eighteen inches apart, instead of two feet. There were many places in the rows where there was not a plant for six or eight feet; and then again many places where they were so crowded that the roots could not fairly develop themselves.

As food for cattle, especially for milch cows, our experiment was as follows: In October our best milch cow began to fail in her milk, and we cut an arm full of the tops of mangel wurtzel for her, this seemed to have a good effect, and it was repeated night and morning for a week, when she fully recovered her usual supply. The leaves were then withheld, and she immediately failed again in her milk. At that time her full quantity was about twelve quarts a day, and when the mangel wurtzel leaves were withheld, the quantity she gave was only about six quarts. She had a good pasture, with an excellent stream of water in it, and plenty of salt during the time; but at that season the grass does not afford sufficient nutritive matter.

After another week we began giving her the roots of the mangel wurtzel, cut small, and occasionally sprinkled with shorts or corn meal, and a little salt; one peck of the roots given thus, had the same effect on her milk that the tops had, and we suspended these a week, to try their effect the more certainly. The result was as above stated, a conviction that mangel wurtzel is the best and most profitable root we can raise for milch cows.

After cutting off the leaves, they very soon grow out again, so that they may be cut every fortnight. But we think it better to select the largest roots from crowded places, and give them tops and all, as we think the new growth of leaves is at the expense of the roots.—*American Farmer.*

On Harvesting Wheat and Rye.—The most of our friends being agriculturists, something relative to their business and pursuits, is very apt to find its way into their letters; and in looking over some that were written in years past, we found the following paragraph which we think may be profitably laid before our readers. If an apology for presenting it so long before harvest, were necessary, we might possibly find one: to him who is in search of knowledge, no season is inappropriate which he can bring it within his grasp; and doubtless his memory will be too tenacious to lose any thing valuable in the brief period of four or five months.

"It is a common opinion that both wheat and rye make better flour when cut before they are fully ripe, but from some experiments made in this neighborhood it appears to be founded in error. *The wheat which stood until fully ripe, weighed four pounds to the bushel more than that which was cut early.* It was also much more easily threshed;—a matter of some moment to the farmer; and as it grinds easier, it requires less water on the wheel."

Hoed Crops.—The oftener you stir the ground among corn, potatoes, &c. the less they will suffer from drouth. Stirring the ground renders the soil more open and porous, so that it will the more readily receive and retain the dews and rains. Earthing or hilling of plants should be done with caution. Heaping the earth too much about plants is hurtful, as it does not permit the roots to have so much benefit from the rains, and too much hinders the influence of the sun on the lower roots. Whatever hilling is done should be performed by a little at a time, that the roots may gradually and easily accommodate themselves to their change of condition.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Fodder.—One of the most simple and valuable discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover with layers of straw. By this means the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and rye grasses.—*Paris Advertiser.*

The Plum tree is subject to a disease called canker, cancer, and by various other names, which destroys thousands. It is a kind of vegetable gangrene, if the term may be allowed, which, if not timely arrested, generally proves fatal to the tree. It is a vegetable excrescence, upon the stock or limbs, at first green, and afterwards becoming a black. The affected branch soon dies, and the whole tree gradually perishes. It is generally supposed to be caused by some insect, whose poison, injected into the tree, vitiates the sap. The only prevention known to prove successful, is to cut off all the diseased parts as soon as it appears, and commit it to the fire. This plan has been adopted in the writer's garden, and the Albany Nursery, for some years; and hardly an instance of the disease occurs in a season.—*Albany Cultivator.*

All animal and vegetable substances, in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, give out a considerable portion of carbonic gas, and if it is not dissipated by heat, but confined on or beneath the surface of the soil, it will become mixed with the moisture there, and be taken up by the spongioles of the roots of plants. A great quantity of carbonic acid is also produced by the breathing of animals and by burning wood, peat or coal, and being heavier than the air of the atmosphere, it must all descend to near the surface of the soil, into which much of it must be carried by rains and dews.

An Advertiser in Georgia offers for sale two mules and a good wagon, on a five years credit, at 6 per cent. interest.

The Caterpillar.—Which is so unsightly in our orchards at this season of the year, to say nothing of the injury it does to the foliage, and consequently to the tree,—is easily destroyed, if taken in time, and at the proper time. Early in the morning, and in wet weather, at this season, they may be found concentrated in a small compass, under their web. If within reach, the whole colony may be crushed in a moment with the hand. To reach the more elevated webs, wind the end of a pole with rags, and with this destroy them. Or, what is better, affix a pickering brush to the end of the pole, and with this remove and destroy them. This brush is round and conical, somewhat resembling a bottle brush. A man or boy will clear an orchard of this pest before breakfast; and the operation may be repeated, if necessary, without expense, or much loss of time.—*Cultivator.*

Preservation of Flowers.—A few grains of salt dropped in the water in which flowers are kept, tend greatly to preserve them from fading, and will keep them fresh and in bloom double the period that pure water will.

Vegetable Silk.—There is, at present, considerable activity in a new branch of industry at Paris. We allude to the manufacture of carpets, and various other articles of general use, from a substance first imported into France by Mr. Pavy, to which he has given the name of vegetable silk. This substance has, in fact, an appearance very similar to that of silk, and can be employed as its substitute in a variety of cases. It is white, and will receive dye of any color. This vegetable is gathered in shoots of from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and is of such strength that four of these shoots plaited together will bear a weight of forty pounds.

Apoplexy in Ducks.

At a late meeting of the Zoological Society, the following curious note from the proceedings of the committee of science, on Col. Syke's catalogue of birds in the Dukhun, was communicated. The domestic duck (anas Boschas,) the Colonel states, is extensively bred by the Portuguese in Western India, and is subject to a kind of apoplexy, which carries it off in a few minutes, although previously in apparent health. He has known a person loose a flock of thirty in the course of one day; and he has himself had ten ducks struck simultaneously, stagger about for a short time as if drunk, run round in circles, fall on their backs, and die. He has not been able to discover any morbid appearances in the brain. In no instance, in the stomachs of the *anatidæ*, were animal matters met with; the contents consisted of grains, seeds, vegetables, and gravel.

Yellow Color of Animals and Plants.

It is a curious fact, that animal and vegetable yellows should be so much more permanent than all other colors. The yellow of the petals of flowers is the only color which is not discharged by the fumes of sulphureous acid. If a lighted match be held under a flower, heart's ease (Viola tricolor) for example, the purple tint will instantly disappear, but the yellow will remain unchanged: the yellow of a wall flower (Cheiranthus fructiculosus) will continue the same, though the brown streak will be discharged.—*Field Naturalist's Magazine.*

TO DESTROY THE WEEVIL IN GRAIN.—Soak linen cloths in water, wring them, and cover your grain with them; in two hours time you will find all the weevils upon the cloth, which must be carefully gathered off, that none of the insects may escape, and then immersed in water to destroy them.—*Dom. Enc.*

For Sale.

A FINE FARM, 86 acres, for $[illegible]—situated on Sideling hill Creek, (Grey Cliffs) Washington county, Maryland. The improvements are a log house, a stable, with a room over it for hay, two sheds for sheep and grain, hog pens and potatoe house, a good orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees, two springs, two sugar camps, which will make about 300 lbs of sugar in the spring. 30 or 40 acres under fence, and free from stumps; remainder white and red oak, maple, &c. The Farm is 3 miles from the Baltimore and Pittsburgh turnpike, and 2 miles from the line of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Canal and Rail road.

Apply to JOHN OGDEN, No. 22 Magnolia street, between 5th and 6th streets, and between Willow and Noble streets, Philadelphia. july 26—3t*

Haddonfield Stage.

THE undersigned very respectfully acquaints his friends and the public generally, that the old established stage continues to run every day between Haddonfield and Camden, as usual—leaving Haddonfield every morning at 7 o'clock, and Mr. Toy's ferry, Camden, every afternoon at 5 o'clock. For any further information, inquire for Pearce's stages, at Mr. Reeves' ferry, upper side of Market street, Philadelphia, at Toy's ferry, Camden, at the Hotel of the subscriber, in Haddonfield, or to the driver of the stage.

THOMAS A. PEARCE, Proprietor.
Haddonfield July 22, 1834. july 26—6t*

Cheap Books and Stationery.

THE following valuable Books are published, and for sale by the subscriber, viz.—Ainsworth's English and Latin Dictionary, 8vo. Cæsar, Jack Halyard or the Virtuous Family, by W. S. Cardell, Happy Family, Analytical Spelling Book, Hugh's Exposition, do. Universal Class Book, Weem's Life of Franklin, do. of William Penn, Hayward's Inductive Geometry, Colburn's Arithmetic, do. Sequel, Randolph's Practical Teacher, Ingersoll's Conversations on English Grammar, Greene's Inductive Grammar, Walker's and Scott's Natural Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo. Rev. John Newton's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. Barnum's celebrated American Farmer, Davis' Principles of the Government of the United States, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Jay's Family Prayers, Baxter's Call, Scenes in Europe—with a large assortment of the most approved School, Classical, Theological, Medical and Law Books. Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers and others, supplied at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

URIAH HUNT, 19 North Third street.
july 26, '34—eoly

School Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN who has devoted his whole life to literature, and who has been engaged for a long time in the business of instruction, wishes to take charge of a good English and mathematical school for 6 or 12 months, on reasonable terms. For a good country situation, he would have no objections to go 20 or 30 miles from the city.

Satisfactory letters of recommendation and references, will be produced. Address early (by mail) to
M. H. L. S.—Philadelphia.
july 26—3t*

$35 Reward.

HORSE AND GIG LOST.—Was hired from the subscribers in Camden, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, 1834, a Horse and Gig, by a man who stated he only wanted to go a journey of 4 or 5 miles; he however has not been heard of since that day, but was seen going down the Jersey shore, and crossing the river at Gloucester Point. The horse is white, about 15 hands high, with a black spot on his back, worn by the saddle; switch tail, fore top cut off, and his mane laying down upon both sides of the neck, which was worn on the top by the rubbing of the collar. The gig is of olive brown, with a shifting top; a lamp on each side, the one on the near side having no cap in it; had plated joints, and trimmed with blue cloth, the cloth being new on the top of the seat; the back panel is cracked near the top. A set of plated harness, with leather fly nets. The whip had a lapped handle, and F. B. cut on the end with a knife. The man is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dressed in dark clothes. The above reward of $35 will be given for the apprehension of the Thief, and return of the horse and gig, or $20 for the horse and gig, with reasonable expenses allowed, on application to LEWIS REULINGS, upper side of Market street Ferry, Philadelphia, or to the subscribers,

BROWNING & ARCHER,
July 21, 1834. Camden, N. J.
july 26—3t*

Visiting Cards.

VISITING and professional Cards, neatly engraved and printed; ladies and gentlemen, leaving their card plates, can have them printed on a superior polish card—specimens to be seen at JOHN EDGAR'S Music and Stationery Store, No. 48 South 4th street.

N. B.—J. E. has just received a quantity of gentlemen's dressing cases, English letter, writing and note paper, English black, red, and fancy coloured sealing wax, black and red ink powder, inkstands of various patterns, steel pens, lead pencils, ever points for pencil cases, and a general assortment of stationery. The above articles will be sold exceedingly low.
july 26—3t

Cancer and Scrofula,

OR THE KING'S EVIL.

ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many profess to cure these complaints, but their efforts have been unattended with success.—The unfortunate patient who labours under such distressing maladies receives no permanent relief. Whatever hopes may have been excited in the commencement, prove fallacious in the issue, and the disorders aggravated by improper treatment increase to a most frightful extent. Physicians in general assert, that they know of no cure, all they can do is to cut or burn them out; but in a large majority of cases these methods prove wholly abortive. They return with accelerated virulence, and the life of the sufferer becomes a melancholy sacrifice.—The application used by the subscriber, is a salve which kills the disease, converts it into a running matter, and in that form it is discharged from the system. Ulcers of all kinds, especially those of five or six years standing, are likewise cured. Certificates of permanent cures effected by this medicine are here submitted in confirmation of its past efficacy.

Certificates of names of those cured of the above diseases—Catharine Lewis cured of a bad cancer in her breast.——Elizabeth Rexroad cured of a cancer on her face.——Mrs. Read cured of a very bad cancer in her breast and under the arm, residence in New Jersey.——Mrs. Black cured of a very bad cancer in her breast do.——Sarah Harris cured of a cancer under her arm do.——Sarah Gibson cured of a cancer on the side of her face, do.——Miss Goulds cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——Elizabeth Scroggs cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——M. Gracey, cured of the cancer, do.——Mr. Sorden cured of a cancer on his lip, Philadelphia county.——Catharine Rinker cured of a cancer in her breast do.——Mrs. Broadhead cured of a cancer, Bucks county.——Joseph Lavery cured of a cancer on his nose, Philadelphia county.——Mrs. W. Smyth cured of a cancer on his face, Philadelphia county.——Thomas Fitzgerald's daughter cured of the King's Evil, Philadelphia.——Owen Edwards's son cured of the King's Evil, do.——Jacob L. Foster cured of the King's Evil on the side of his face, Philadelphia county.——Samuel Roger's child cured of the King's Evil on her neck, do.——Benjamin Rogers cured of the King's Evil, N. Jersey.——Israel Mount cured of the King's Evil do.——Richard Newman cured of a sore leg, Philadelphia.——Sarah Gibson cured of a sore ankle.

All applications made to the subscriber in either of the above diseases, will be carefully attended to. Residence on the turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, three and a half miles from Philadelphia. ☞ All letters must be directed, post paid, to the subscriber, Frankford, Philada. co. Pa.
july 27 '33—eowly WILLIAM DOVER.

MOUNT HOLLY

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BRANCHES TAUGHT.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Book keeping, Algebra, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Botany, with Plain Sewing.

Terms for Board and Tuition in the above branches, with the use of Maps, Globes, and Library, $25 per quarter of 12 weeks payable in advance.—French, extra per quarter, $5. Washing and Ironing 25 cents per dozen.—Books and Stationery furnished at the usual prices. It is expected that each pupil will provide her own towels.

This School is pleasantly situated in the healthy town of Mount Holly, (being in the vicinity of the Pines, celebrated for their salubrity and conduciveness to health,) six miles from Burlington, and eighteen from Philadelphia, and has a daily communication with the two cities by stages.

6th month 12th 1834. ANTHONY SHARP.

References—Dr. Joseph Parish, Henry M. Zollickoffer, John Townsend, James Vaux, Thomas Scattergood, Joel Atkinson, Daniel L. Miller, and Gabriel Middleton, Philadelphia. John Tatum, Joseph Ogden, Thomas Davis, Jane Bond, Isaac Townsend, New Jersey. may 10—eow3m*

East Bradford Boarding School,

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

THIS Institution, is in a healthy, pleasant and retired situation, two and a half miles south of West Chester.

Branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of maps and Globes, Arithmetic, History, Botany, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. Also, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, plane and spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Navigation, Differential, and Integral Calculus, with their application to Mechanics, &c.

Terms for Boarding, and instruction in any or all of the above branches, $30 per quarter, of twelve weeks; washing, $2 per quarter.

Latin, extra per quarter,	$5 00
French, do.	6 00
Spanish, do.	6 00

Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, and directed to West Chester post office, will be referred to those who have had or have students in the school.
JOSEPH C. STRODE.
may 10—3 m*

SECOND STREET HOUSE,

BY GEORGE VOGEL,
No. 29 North Second Street,
Philadelphia. aug 3, '33—1y

MARSHALL'S
Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,

FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,
Scaly Eruptions,
Pains in the Bones,
Rheumatism, Tetter,
Scrofula or King's Evil,
White Swellings,
Syphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—*See Bache and Wood's new Dispensatory.*

To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine, and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Eruptions on Children, Erysipelas, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, Scorbutic complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Syrup, prepared by the new process over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article. In order to prevent this imposition, the public will observe, that hereafter each bottle of the genuine article will have the written signature of the proprietor affixed to it. Prepared only at

MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store,
No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States. june 7—3m

New and Fashionable
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

THE subscriber having added to his former stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods in his line, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call before purchasing elsewhere,—Rich Coral Necklaces, gold, do. various patterns, Ear rings, Breast pins and Finger rings, in great variety. A very handsome assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver L'Epine, Patent Lever, and plain Watches, Mantel Time Pieces, Musical Boxes, Silver Spoons, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c. &c.

E. P. LESCURE.
No. 76 North Second street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.

N. B.—Bead bags of various colours and patterns. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted.
may 17—6m

Removal—R. & W. Wilson,

INFORM their customers and the public, that they have removed their Store from the Northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry st. (where they will continue to manufacture every thing in their line of business,) to the N. W. corner of Fifth and North street, between Market and Arch sts., where they keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, a handsome assortment of fashionable Silver Plate, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Also, a great variety of Plated Ware of their own importing, such as Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks, plated on steel, Britannia Ware, &c., all of which will be sold at a trifling advance. may 17—3m

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam and Health Restorative, a safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhœa or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Cholic, Vomiting, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Sick Head ache, &c., and that frequent and fatal malady among children, termed *cholera infantum* or *summer complaint*. It is very pleasant to the taste, and will readily be taken by children. Its success has been unrivalled, and it is now used in the practice of a great number of physicians, many of whom have forwarded certificates detailing cures of great importance. In the dose of two or three table spoonfuls to an adult, it will entirely suppress the spasms attending the *spasmodic* or *Asiatic cholera*, and thereby afford an opportunity for the exhibition of other remedies. It has been repeatedly tried in this stage, and has never known to fail in a single instance in producing immediate relief.

FOR SALE by Rudd West & Co. No. 289, and J. C. Jenkins, No. 167 Market st., J. Thompson corner Second and Market, P. Williamson, corner Second and Almond—Reakert, corner Third and Callowhill, Dr. Dodson, 44 South Fourth, Jordan, corner Third and Arch, and Second and Christian sts. Philadelphia, and by most Druggists in the United States.—Price 25 cents per bottle. may 17—6m

Philadelphia Eye Infirmary,
38 South Seventh, one door below Chesnut.

THE object of this Infirmary, is expressly for the treatment of the eye and ear. Persons labouring under affections of those organs, will there receive the fullest attention.

Artificial eyes neatly adapted when desired. may 3—3m*

Haddonfield Boarding School
FOR BOYS.

SITUATED in the pleasant and healthy village of Haddonfield, New Jersey, (six miles from Camden,) in which are taught the usual branches of an English education, viz. Reading, writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, History, and the Mathematical branches.

Price of Board and Tuition, 25 dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, payable in advance. Washing and mending 25 cents per week.

References—Nathan Kite, No. 50 North Fourth st., James Dunlap & Co. 55 North Second street, John M. Whitall, No. 79 Market street, Philadelphia. John Gill, Thomas Redman, Haddonfield, Benjamin Cooper, near Camden; Joseph Matlack, Moorestown, N. J. JOSEPH WHITALL, Jr.
Haddonfield, N. J. 6th mo. 1834. june 28—6t*

Bowell Complaint and Cholera
Morbus, cured by Dr. Henry's Compound.

THE dangerous, and too often fatal effects arising from a protracted treatment of these complaints, have induced the proprietor to introduce this preparation, which will be found one of the most valuable ever prescribed, and would, no doubt, if well known, be the means of saving the lives of thousands, who annually fall a sacrifice to them. Its effects are so powerful and certain, that from 1 to 6 doses in any stage of the complaint will perform an effectual cure.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, by Chas. Barnard, Market street, west of Schuylkill Sixth; Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; Alex. Harper, No. 453 Market street; and Wm. Baker, in North Fifth street. june 14—3m

Thomsonian Infirmary

AND MEDICINE STORE, No. 220 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. At this establishment patients will be received and treated on Thomsonian principles, by persons qualified for practising this system of medicine. Patients from a distance, and others desiring, can be accommodated with board in the Infirmary. The ladies' department is attended by an experienced female. Terms moderate, paid in advance.

A constant supply of Medicine of the first quality will be kept on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Dr. Samuel Thomson's justly celebrated Wine Bitters for Debility, Indigestion, and Dyspeptic persons, Cholera Syrup, for the prevention and cure of Cholera and Bowel Complaints, and all other Thomsonian preparations, perfectly free from admixture or adulteration.

N. B.—Orders from a distance carefully attended to, and a liberal discount made to those who retail this Medicine.

T. WOOLMAN COMFORT.

, Dr. S. Thomson's New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, for sale by WILLIAM BURTON,
july 19—3m Agent for Dr. S. Thomson.

To the Public.

THE Philanthropic Burial Ground Association, have the satisfaction to announce to the public generally, that their Burial Ground, situated on the west side of Passyunk road, a little beyond the new Prison, is now so far completed, as to be ready for the reception of interments.

A superintendent has been elected, (John Cooker, Jr.) who will constantly be on the ground to receive orders for interments, and to have the care of the ground, keep the graves in order, &c.

The terms for interment for non members, are as follows, viz: for all persons under the age of 5 years, 1 dollar; for all between the age of 5 and 15, 1 dollar and 50 cents; 15 years old, 2 dollars; and 1 dollar and 50 cents to be paid to the Superintendent for each grave dug in said ground.

Orders for interment from members, may be obtained from either of the following gentlemen, viz:—Ernest Crozet, President, N. 191 Lombard st.; William Barger, Vice President, No. 149 North 11th st.; Charles J. Clark, Secretary, No. 291 South 4th street; John Bell, Treasurer, S. W. corner of German and 3d streets, or to either of the following Directors, viz: Jacob Cooker, No. 21 Harmony street; John B. Boling, No. 40 Wood street below 4th; Joseph Hurst, No. 2[illegible]8 Shippen street; William Adams, No. 26 Old York road, 3 doors above Wood street, west side; Joseph Seixas, No. 133 North 3d st.; John Burns, No. 170 South Water street; James Miller, No. 316 South street; Daniel H. Bannen, No. 21 Castel street; Robert Lattz, S. W. corner of 13th and Fitzwater streets; Ezekiel Few, No. 248 South Fifth street; Thomas Eyre, No. 1 43 No. 11th street. Cash paid for orders on delivery.

The Board of Directors will meet on the third Monday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock, in their room in Phœnix hall, in Zane above 7th street, until all the lots are sold, when the Committee on drawing will be in attendance with the wheel, and the Treasurer to receive instalments.

The price of each lot, after the first 400 are sold, will be 12 dollars and 50 cents. Terms $1, payable in monthly instalments. Four hundred and fifty lots are already sold, and from the rapid sale of lots at the present time, all persons wishing to purchase, are advised to make immediate application to the Treasurer. By order of the Board of Directors,
june 28—3m WILLIAM ADAMS, Sec'ry.

Dr. A. Shelly,

HEREWITH informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Brown st. to No. 60 North Third street, near the Globe Mill, Philadelphia, where he will continue the practice of medicine, and be at all times ready to attend to the calls of all who will be in need of his professional services, and where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, besides his Meliago Restaurantia and other medicines, also his Rectifying Cordial, (at 25 cents per bottle,) which is a remedy that has proved itself extensively as the most successful remedy as well for the Summer Complaint or Diarrhœa as for the Dysentery. july 19—3t*

Look at This.

A REMEDY for colds, coughs, consumption, &c.—Doctor Gramm's German Patent Universal Balsam of Life, prepared by himself and sold by his agents throughout the several kingdoms of Switzerland and Italy, and now the attention of the American public is called to an article which (in the humble opinion of its author) is far superior in its medical qualities to any thing ever before offered in these United States. This Balsam cures consumptions and all kinds of pulmonary complaints in the first stages. Also, colds, coughs, and sore throats, in most cases by a single dose on going to bed; all the various kinds of dyspepsia, common to sedentary life, have been cured by a few doses of this Balsam, and it also proves peculiarly efficacious in removing pain from the stomach and bowels.—The most violent cases of cholic may be instantly cured with this medicine. It may be taken with perfect safety at any time by any person, old or young, male or female, and it only needs to be known to be approved by all. Sold wholesale and retail by Mr. Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second street, Messrs. Comstock & Co. No. 36 North Fifth st. and by Mr. Joseph Reakirt, wholesale druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill sts. Philadelphia.

D. W. ROGERS,
No. 1 Water street, New York, General Agent in America, from whom Apothecaries and Merchants from all parts of the country may receive constant supplies by sending their orders. feb. 15—eow6mo

CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.

A valuable application for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcerations and Sores of various kinds.

IT has long been a desideratum to obtain a preparation of the above character for the use of families—a convenient application which can always be at hand when accidents occur, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the introduction of the above preparation, as possessing all the qualities here described, and with much pleasure recommends it to the faculty and public, as a safe, pleasant and soothing application, for all external irritable wounds, or inflamed surfaces.

It has been fully tested in private practice, and the result has been of the most satisfactory and beneficial character.

In burns, scalds, wounds, ulcerations and sores of various kinds, no application has been productive of so much benefit, and it is confidently recommended to the public, as an article upon whose virtues they can confidently rely. Mild, soothing and gentle in its effect, it is particularly applicable to burns, it allays the heat and irritation of the parts, in a short time, and quickly induces the healthy process.

Every family in the city and country should supply themselves with this preparation; it is superior to most of the ointments which are obtruded upon the public, and may be advantageously employed in all cases, where a mild and stimulating application is required.

It is neatly put up in boxes and jars, at 50 and 25 cents each. Prepared and sold only at

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Chemical Warehouse,
No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia.

As there may be attempts at imitation, the proprietor will affix his signature as a guarantee of its genuineness.
Jan. 20, 1834—eotf

Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following among other improvements:

For Cloth Hose or Pipes, saturated and cemented with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.

For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the formation of machine and other cards.

For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, including Woollen and other Socks, &c.

Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my consent.

SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
april 5—tf No. 13 North Seventh street.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th s

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, *Stock and Exchange Broker*, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,
New Hampshire,
Vermont,
Massachusetts,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New York,
New Jersey,
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,
District of Columbia,
North Carolina,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Ohio,
Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.

Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34-1y

Patent Lamps.

JACOB KEIM invites the attention of the public to his newly invented hanging lamps, for which he has received a patent, on account of its superior advantages over all other lamps, for economy and brilliancy, and being so constructed as to burn as long as the least quantity of oil or wick remains.

These lamps (much approved) may be obtained at John Harned's, 330 Market street, below 10th, or at the manufactory, Hause's Court, Cherry, below 9th street, north side. ap 12–6mo

Improved Compound Chlorine
TOOTH-WASH.

THE discovery of the Chloride of Soda and its uses, by Labarraque, of Paris, was an addition to the resources of medicine of the utmost importance as a neutralizing agent.

To counteract at once the principle of decay, which commencing imperceptibly, slowly gathers strength, and finally destroys, is the important service which can be derived from the use of the Chloride of Soda, when administered with skill and care. The diseases of the Teeth being, in the great majority of cases, the result of neglect and a gradual accumulation of the principle above alluded to, it became obvious, from the earliest experiments, that the Chloride was the proper remedy and preferable to powders, dentifrices, &c. of whatever kind or pretention. By a chemical analysis, it will be found that the greater proportion of the Chloride Compounds so extensively in use, do not contain a particle of the Chloride of Soda, on the agency of which their efficacy must necessarily depend.

This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralizing all that is offensive in the mouth and breath, removing soreness and sponginess of the gums, destroying the taint of tobacco, or any other effluvia from whatever cause. In short, this preparation will be found to justify the various commendatory notices and recommendations it has received.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Rushton and Aspinwall, No. 81 William st., and 110 Broadway; N. Smith Prentiss, No. 45 Maiden Lane, N. York; and sold in Philadelphia by their agents, Samuel P. Griffitts, Chesnut street; Frederick Brown, do., Charles Ellis, do., at Hart's Bazaar, Reeve and Smith, Market street; Fred'k Klett, corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.; E. and C. Yarnall's; A. S. and E. Roberts, and Wm. and L. Krumbhaar. mar 8—6mo

☞ To the Afflicted. ☜
Philadelphia Thomsonian Infirmary.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a Thomsonian Infirmary and Boarding house, at No. 265 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth street, North side.

The location is central and airy, the house large and convenient for boarders and patients, and for the practice of Vegetable Medicine and Vapour Bath on the Thomsonian system.

This Infirmary established by the sanction, and under the particular patronage of Dr. Samuel Thomson, will have no connection with the pretended improvements on his practice and patent. From our long and intimate acquaintance with the founder, and of his unparalled success in the healing art, we are conscious of the great superiority of his system over all others, and shall rigidly adhere to its principles.

The Ladies' department will be attended by a female of experience in the practice.

Terms will be moderate, and every attention given to render patients comfortable.

Advice given at their office in the same building, without charge.

Dr. Thomson's Medicines wholesale and retail.

Also, Thomson's "New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician," for sale at their store No. 265 Market street.

CHARLES A. PLUMMER,
FREDERICK PLUMMER,
General Agents for Pennsylvania.

P. S.—Medicine and Books as above; also, at their store in Shippen, between Front and Second street. may 3—3m

MALIGNANT CHOLERA,
Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhœa, or Summer Complaint Cured.

THE medicine, which by several years experience and trial in many thousand cases, has become celebrated as a most certain remedy for the above diseases, generally affording relief in a few hours at farthest, and frequently in a few minutes, and which is found equally effectual for grown persons or infants, continues to be sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM BAKER, Druggist, No. 16 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, sole agent for the proprietor.—Price 25 cents per bottle. It is important for families and individuals, especially travellers, to keep this medicine constantly on hand, as a guard against the progress both of Cholera Morbus and Malignant Cholera—the latter especially being so sudden in its attacks, and rapid in its progress, as to become incurable before a physician can be obtained. may 31—3m

Dr. Mead's
Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

THIS best remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia, and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver; known by loss of appetite, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, heart burn, languor, costiveness, lowness of spirits, paleness of the countenance; and frequently accompanied with nervous complaints, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and disturbed sleep.

The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy; which is the invention of a physician, who has applied his study and practice, for many years, to these distressing complaints.

The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of the sole proprietor, Geo. Smith.

Sold in New York, by Hull and Brown, 129 Maiden-lane, who are wholesale agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, 301 Market street; in Baltimore, by C. and D. and S. Kuner, by G. H. Kerle, and H. Price; in Alexandria, by William Stabler; in Boston, by Low and Reed, by Maynard and Noyes, and Henshaw and Co.; in St. Louis, by S. B. Atwood; in Buffalo, by Kissam and Treadwell, and by most of the druggists throughout the United States. mar 29—6mo

Yellow Springs Hotel,
And Boarding House.

MRS. HOLMAN, the proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs her friends and the public in general, that she has opened her houses, for the reception of company the present season, and pledges herself that nothing shall be wanting on her part, to render comfortable quarters to pleasuring parties, as well as invalids, who may visit the Springs for the benefit of their health—her establishments being well calculated to accommodate both with satisfaction. The buildings being not more than fifty yards from the Baths and Springs, a splendid sycamore grove between them, whose lofty branches shade the front chambers of her spacious buildings, which, in addition to the extra size of the rooms, make her houses a desirable retreat to spend the hot summer months.

Mrs. Holman returns her most grateful thanks to her friends, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon her since she has kept the above establishments, and hopes by close attention to business, to maintain a share of the same.

A daily conveyance will commence running to her house, on the 20th inst. by the Columbia Rail road, in a splendid car, to within 5½ miles, where they will be met by a splendid four horse coach and conveyed to the Springs, through in about 4 hours.—Offices in Philadelphia, at White Swan, Race street, and Red Lion, Market above 6th street. Fare through $1 25. Hours of starting 7 o'clock, going and returning.
june 14—2m

Rattinets.

AN extensive assortment, comprising all the usual colours imported particularly for Carriage makers.

Also, CLOTHS, of various qualities and colours, for Carriage linings. For sale by ISAAC BARTON,
june 21—3m No. 30 South Second st. Philadelphia.

Dr. Thayer's
Improved Vegetable Family Pills.

THESE Pills are wholly of vegetable production, and are a substitute generally for Calomel and Jalap, and according to the opinion of those Physicians who are acquainted with their operation, are preferable to any medicine of the kind now in use. They are an excellent remedy for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, indigestion, and all bilious complaints, loss of appetite &c. For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of 2d and Market streets, and
E. PRYOR,
june 7—3m S. E. corner of Front and Green streets.

Notice.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the copartnership of TIMOTHY ABBOTT & Co., takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same at his New Hide, Oil and Leather Store, No. 21 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut streets, where he has a large assortment of Spanish Hides, Kipps' Oil, &c., Leather Finished and in the Rough—all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK,
july 5—3m No. 21 South Third street.

John B. Howell's

VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.—More than 15 years have elapsed since this valuable Medicine was first introduced to public notice. During this time they have obtained an unexampled high character, which they have constantly sustained. They are admirably adapted to Family use and to Travellers. They have both relieved and cured thousands. Their great success has given rise to a number of imitators, and the proprietor begs leave to put the public on their guard against Spurious Medicines which have been palmed off for genuine articles.—For sale by Thomas Cooke, No. 74 North Sixth street, Agent for Botanic Medicines, wholesale and retail. Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; W. B. Dodson, 44 South Fourth street; and Jordan & Co. corner of Arch and Third streets.

, A liberal Discount made to wholesale dealers.
july 19—6t

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GEORGE P. SCHIVELY, No. 35 South Eighth street, one door below Chesnut, thankful for past favours, would inform his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture, and has constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of superior Surgical Instruments, made of the best materials and of good workmanship, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

N. B.—Orders from any part of the Union, promptly attended to. feb. 8—6m

Notice.

TO JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS.—Two or three good workmen, who can come well recommended for their industry and sober habits, can have constant employment and good wages, if immediate application is made. I would like to have one hand who is capable of carrying on a shop, and acting as foreman, as my health does not permit me to attend as closely to business as is necessary.

Apply to BARTLET SEARCY, *Gunsmith*,
june 21—6t Lexington, Ky.

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine st.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high-post bedsteads. Field post do. French do. pew and settee cushions, the best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound; western feathers; bed ticking by the piece or single yard; curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair matrasses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK.
feb 15—1y*

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Orange Mineral,
Chrome Yellow,
Rochelle Salt,
Blue Vitriol,
White Vitriol,
Sugar Lead,
Alcohol,
Red Precipitate,
White Precipitate,
Calomel,
Aqua Fortis,
Muriatic Acid,
Ether,
Spts. Nitre, dulcis,
Water of Ammonia,
Carbonate of Soda,
Sulph. Quinine,
Corros. Sublimate,
Copperas,
Sal. Epsom,
Sal. Glauber.

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

Silver Ware Manufactory,
No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest [illegible] Coffee Urns; Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.
nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Wooden-ware, Hardware, Tin-ware, and Variety Store, No. 335 Market street below Ninth,

Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Liverwort, maple sugar, diaper and table linen, a superior article, thread spools and silk winders, carpet hammers, brooms, whisks, rugs & cushions, desk cloth, red flannel, woollen stockings, herbs and garden seeds.

He has also a large assortment of house-keeping articles, cedar ware, &c.—as kitchen tables, step ladders, clothes horses, clothes' lines and clothes' baskets, wash boards, wash-stands, lamps, barrel-covers, towel-rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter-prints, [illegible] maple tubs, trays, matts, Boston rocking-chairs, very handsome hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, knife boards, lamps and stone ware, and shad-roasters on an improved plan.

CEDAR WARE, as bathing tubs, wash-tubs, butter-tubs, and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, umbrellas, &c. &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.

By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are goffring irons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and copper wash-kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a superior quality of Britannia ware, as urns, coffee pots, &c.

House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of house-keeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient for supplying themselves with every necessary article.

Cedar Bathing Tubs.

As the subscriber carries on the coopering business extensively, he is determined to sell Bathing Tubs very low; prices from 6 to 12 dollars, warranted to be well made and well seasoned. Builders and others are requested to call and see the article. mar 15—tf

James Fife & Son,

REED MAKERS, South side of St. Stephen's Church, below Market, on Tenth st.

CARRY on the above line in all its branches, &c. and keep on hand at all times, Reeds, suitable for city weaving in general. Also, Reeds of every description, suitable for Country *Merchants* on hand, in large quantities, of a very superior quality, and at the lowest manufactory prices.

Also, a few 1800 first quality New Orleans cane on hand and for sale. ☞ Reeds of every description made to order.
mar 15, '34—1y

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with perfect success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or large hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank business and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, labouring men, young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with double the rapidity and ease of any other taught in the Union.

Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL,
S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies wrote in separate Rooms.* feb 20—tf

James S. Hansell—Turner,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the Turning business in [illegible] street, 3rd door above Tenth street, where by punctuality and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.—Columns of any dimensions, or large circles turned with neatness and despatch. Having received a supply of superior White Pine, for Awning Posts, he is prepared to furnish them as reasonable as can be procured in the city. Also Printers' Rollers turned at the shortest notice. A good assortment of Screws always on hand, such as bench, founders, hand, gauge, saddlers, and book screws. Persons residing in the country, wishing Piazza Columns, or any thing else in his line will be accommodated immediately, on reasonable terms. Carpenters, Pattern makers and others, are invited to give him a call. july 19—3m

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. 10 South 2d street, to No. 195 Market street, (2d door below 5th, north side,) where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, comprising in part the following, viz:—Black gros de Swiss, Italian Lustring; do gros de Naples, Poult de Soir; assorted colours Florences; gros de Naples and Poult de Soir; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves; a handsome assortment of Hernani, Silk, Muslin and gauze Shawls, new styles; Bareges and Gauze Veils; Gauze and Gros de Naples Garnitures; Bandes; Sattin and Taffeta Ribbons, from 1½ to 30, various styles Belt Ribbons; Black Bombazeen, English and French. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery; new styles Ginghams; with a general assortment of Millinery articles, all of which they will sell low on accommodating terms.
mar 8—tf GOLDSMIT & GOUDEON.

TO THE LADIES.

MISSES JOHNSTONS', No. [illegible] Chesnut street, have received, by the late arrivals, a large assortment of Lace, Tuscan, and a variety of French Braids, of superior quality.

Also, an assortment of Paris Hats and Bonnets, among which is a new style of Travelling Bonnet.

Also, one case of Berlin Straws, 1 do. fine English, do. may 24—tf

Marshall's Worm Syrup,
AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

IS recommended to all parents, nurses and others, who have the management of children, as the most safe and effectual worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

The symptoms denoting the existence of worms are inflation with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard, full, and tense belly, with occasional griping and pains about the navel, heat and itching sensation about the rectum, the eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth and starting during sleep, attended with a slow fever.

When these symptoms occur, the worm syrup, if taken according to the directions, will afford relief, destroying the worms and the mucous or slimy matter in which they are involved, and thereby preventing their reproduction.

The proprietor, with a full knowledge of all the different medicines in use for the destruction of worms, can confidently recommend this syrup as the most safe and effectual vermifuge at present known, being entirely free from that deleterious article, pink root, and other dangerous drugs which are sometimes used, and which give rise to vertigo, dimness of sight, dilated pupils, &c.

This syrup, besides being a safe and active vermifuge, is agreeable and pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take it; whereas all the worm medicine at present in use are so nauseous and disagreeable, that it is difficult to persuade children to take them.

This medicine is also happily calculated for preventing and removing many other disorders to which children in their early infancy are most liable, such as bowel or summer complaints, diarrhœa or looseness, vomiting and purging. It is recommended with the assurance, that much good may be derived from its use; while, from its simplicity and innocence, it cannot do any harm.

Prepared and sold at Marshall's drug and chemical store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank.

To guard against spurious imitations, the written signature of the proprietor will be placed on each bottle, without which none will be genuine. june 14—

Patent Fly Net.
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in this city.

The above improved Patent Fly Net, is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness; and which for beauty, durability and convenience exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 26 N. 3d street.

N. B.—All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. may 31—3m*

Sea Bathing.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Manahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, will be opened on the 1st day of July, for the reception of visiters.

The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, fishing, &c. are equal to those of any other situation on the coast. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with choice wines, and other liquors, of a superior quality. In short, no expense or exertion will be spared on his part, to render general satisfaction to visiters.

For further particulars, inquire of Charles Champion, Arch street Ferry, Joseph Burr's Ferry, South side of Market street, Philadelphia, or of Edwin M. Budd, Mount Holly.

☞ Price of board per week 5 dollars.

L. FOLKENBURG.

N. B.—The house will be opened through the year.

THE REGULAR STAGE will commence running from the house is opened, until the close of the season—leaving Mount Holly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, immediately after the arrival of the 5 o'clock boat from Philadelphia, passing through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Manahawkin. Arrives in the same evening at the Sea Shore, and returns on the days following to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia. Stage fare through 2 dollars.
june 28—4t* E. M. BUDD, Proprietor.

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for [illegible]ford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug 28—tf